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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

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Soviets Vote on Their Future With One Outcome Assured: Heightened Political Tension

By David Remnick
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — In the first nationwide referendum in Soviet history, tens of millions of people cast ballots Sunday on the future shape of the world's last empire.

Officials said they did not expect results until later this week, but opinion polls suggested that at least 60 percent of voters taking part would vote to maintain the union.

Critics of the ballot, however, said that since six of 15 republics were boycotting the vote and the referendum question itself was so vague, the final result would only heighten political tensions.

Preliminary results were not expected for at least 24 hours after the closing of polls, Sunday at 10 P.M., and final results could take 10 days. Tass said that surveys predicted a vote of more than 60 percent to preserve the Soviet Union.

But if a majority were to vote "no," President Mikhail S. Gorbachev would suffer a huge political blow and might be forced to step down.

Mr. Gorbachev is facing increasingly bitter opposition from independence movements in many republics, as well as from the Russian leader, Boris N. Yeltsin. He has been trying desperately to hold together a union structure that has been disintegrating at all levels.

Boris Yurchenko/The Associated Press
Mikhail Gorbachev voting in the referendum.

Backed by the Communist Party, the KGB, the military and state-run television, Mr. Gorbachev has campaigned nonstop in recent weeks for a "yes" vote, declaring that the alternative could be an "unprecedented" civil conflict.

"If some madman should arise to provoke a breakup of our union, that would be a disaster for this country, for Europeans and for the entire world," Mr. Gorbachev said, in what some saw as a reference to Mr. Yeltsin.

He told reporters after casting his vote in Moscow that he was confident that the public would vote "yes." "Our people," he said, "are not suicidal."

Mr. Gorbachev's critics fear that the Soviet leader and the military could use a victory in the referendum as a political weapon to crack down further on the Baltic states and other republics that have defied union law in attempting to secede from the union.

Mr. Gorbachev has said that he wants only to renew the union and avoid disorder.

Mr. Yeltsin refused to tell reporters at his local polling station how he had voted. But he made clear his opposition to Mr. Gorbachev's plan for a union that would keep tremendous powers in Moscow rather than devolving authority to the republics.

Mr. Yeltsin said that the current system "should be destroyed" and "a new one based on democratic principles should be created — a union of republics under a collective leadership."

Mr. Yeltsin said that Mr. Gorbachev has tried to frighten people into voting "yes."

In the Russian Republic, voters were thought likely to vote to hold the first popular election for republican president — a position that almost certainly will become Mr. Yeltsin's.

Mr. Gorbachev said he would respect the "wisdom" of the Russians on that matter, but he added that an elected presidency in the republic was "fraught with danger."

Mr. Gorbachev called the referendum to provide a degree of popular legitimacy to his idea of distributing limited sovereignty to the republics but keeping principal powers centered in Moscow.

Mr. Yeltsin and other critics have asserted that Mr. Gorbachev wrote a "loaded" referendum question, making an essentially conservative proposal seem like a reform.

It asks: "Do you consider it necessary to preserve the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics as a renewed federation of equal, sovereign republics in which human rights and freedoms of all nationalities will be fully guaranteed?"

Yuri Levada, a sociologist at the Soviet Public Opinion Research Center, said, "About one-third of the population is undecided on what the question means and what it is being posed for."

He was quoted by the independent news agency Interfax.

Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Armenia, Georgia and

See SOVIETS, Page 4

Agence France-Presse/Mamoocher Dighim
THE TALKS OUTSIDE — An Iraqi officer, right, chatting Sunday with two U.S. soldiers north of Safwan, Iraq, as generals from both sides met nearby to discuss a request by Baghdad for permission to move airplanes within Iraq. The request was denied. Page 3.

Rebels Target Baghdad

Attack Expected On Iraqi Capital, Syria Radio Says

By William E. Schmidt
New York Times Service

CAIRO — Rebel groups in several parts of Iraq said Sunday that they were locked in fierce fighting with government troops, the day after President Saddam Hussein told the nation he had the upper hand in the civil insurrection threatening his regime.

Unconfirmed radio broadcasts from Syria, monitored by the BBC, reported "all-out popular demonstrations" in Baghdad against the Hussein government, and said that rebel forces were within 20 kilometers (12 miles) of the capital, preparing to attack the city.

An Iranian radio broadcast, quoting refugees from Iraq, said fighting continued in the area of Basra, where Iraqi troops had "increased the severity of their attacks in the past three days" in an attempt to recapture towns from Shiite Muslim rebels.

At the same time, Kurdish rebels in Iraq's north, who had earlier claimed control of wide areas of the countryside, said their forces were engaged in heavy fighting with Iraqi troops in and around Kirkuk, a major provincial city about 230 kilometers north of Baghdad, according to Iranian TV broadcasts.

None of these battlefield reports could be independently confirmed. Both Iran and Syria, which have been broadcasting many of the statements of opposition groups inside Iraq, have sided with rebel forces against the government of Saddam Hussein.

In his first speech to the nation since he withdrew his army from Kuwait, President Hussein said Saturday that his troops had crushed the rebellion in the south of Iraq, which he suggested was being fomented by Iran. He conceded that the insurrection was still under way in the Kurdish areas of the north but vowed to smash it.

With his army fighting rebellion on several fronts, Mr. Hussein also sought to appeal for popular support, promising to press ahead with democratic change inside Iraq, and to create a multiparty system, as part of a broad plan to rebuilt the war-weary country.

In Damascus on Sunday, Jalal Talbani, leader of the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan, ridiculed Mr. Hussein's assertion that he had broken the rebellion in the south, saying it was "as true as his claim that he scored a victory against the allies in the mother of battles."

Mr. Talbani and the leaders of other rebel groups renewed their calls on Mr. Hussein to resign. Ayatollah Taqi Mudarresi, the leader of Iraq's Islamic Action Organization, said that were Mr. Hussein really to hold a referendum on his rule, "not even 20 people in Iraq want him to stay in power," according to a report from the Syrian News Agency.

It is impossible to tell what is happening on the ground inside Iraq. But government-controlled newspapers and television in Baghdad left little doubt Sunday of the ferocity of the civil war that has shaken the country in the two

See IRAQ, Page 4

Many See End of Hussein, Baker Says

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d said Sunday that officials he met on his recent Middle Eastern tour believed that President Saddam Hussein of Iraq would be out of power by the end of the year.

Asked on ABC Television whether Mr. Hussein would be in power in eight months, Mr. Baker said, "I don't know. I would tell you there is a judgment among many of the foreign officials that I visited with that he will not be."

The secretary, who ended a tour through the Middle East on Saturday, said that it had not been the aim of the coalition when it intervened in the Gulf to determine Iraq's leadership.

But he said that while Washington wanted to see a different government in Iraq, it did not want to see a "power vacuum."

Mr. Baker added that the United States and the coalition members also wanted to see Iraq's territory preserved.

"We've said on a number of occasions that it's really up to the Iraqi people to determine who their leadership is," he said. "We would like to see a change in that government.

"We were 150 miles from Baghdad, very little resistance between coalition forces and that city —I daresay we could have gone up to Baghdad. But we did not want to and do not want to occupy Iraq."

He said the United States was not arming the Iraqi insurgents that have been reported to be fighting the elite units of the Iraqi Republican Guards in the southern towns of Zubair and Abol Khassib.

Mr. Baker said he returned from his visits to Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Syria and Israel with a

Bush and Major outline strict terms for a permanent cease-fire with Iraq. Page 3.

sense of "enhanced credibility for the United States that might make possible some progress" in the intractable Middle East problems.

While stressing that "there has been change in the region" and that a "window of opportunity" was open for initiating steps towards a lasting peace, Mr. Baker said the United States could only do so much.

"The United States is not going to be able to impose peace in the Middle East, but we should be able to serve as a catalyst to help, perhaps, bring that along," he added.

The Gulf war had eased tensions and bolstered the United States's credibility with Arab countries in the longstanding Arab-Israeli dispute, he said, but warned that other threats loomed for Israel: "Syria could be one very easily."

On the Palestinian issue, Mr. Baker said the United States was "continuing to press to see if we can get a direct dialogue or negotiation between those parties."

During his visit to Israel early last week, Mr. Baker met a delegation of Palestinian moderates from the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip who told him the Palestine Liberation Organization was their sole legitimate leadership.

Meanwhile, a U.S. senator said that economic sanctions, not a continued American occupation of southern Iraq, should be used to pressure Mr. Hussein to comply with allied cease-fire demands.

John W. Warner of Virginia, the ranking Republican on the Senate Armed Services Committee, said that U.S. troops had completed their job and "now it's time to go home."

"It would be my hope, first, to use the leverage of sanctions and not the leverage of delay in the movement of our troops back," Mr. Warner said.

Mr. Warner's words were echoed by Senator Wendell H. Ford, Democrat of Kentucky, who said that "if sanctions worked before, they can continue to work."

The two were among a group of 17 senators who visited Saudi Arabia on Sunday after a day spent touring Kuwait. *(AFP, AP)*

Kiosk

Albania Frees Dissidents

BELGRADE (Reuters) — Albania says it has released all 175 political prisoners held in its jails and camps, Yugoslavia's Tanjug press agency reported Sunday, quoting Albanian radio.

"All 175 political prisoners in Albania's prisons and reform camps have been set free," Tanjug quoted the radio as saying.

Iran-Saudi Ties Revived

MUSCAT, Oman (AFP) — Saudi Arabia and Iran agreed late Sunday to re-establish diplomatic relations within 48 hours, the Iranian foreign minister, Ali Akbar Velayati, said here in a statement carried by the Omani news agency ONA.

General News

China recultivates its Soviet connection. Page 2.

Some of the data backing the claims of cold fusion are branded as bogus. Page 5.

Business/Finance

The U.S. economy is showing a few scattered signs of improvement. Page 7.

China's economy is booming again, raising some fears of overheating. Page 7.

Crossword Page 11.
Weather Page 2.

Crisis Deepens in Yugoslavia

By David Binder
New York Times Service

BELGRADE — The deranged carousel of Yugoslav politics took another turn Sunday as the leader of the Serbian republic sought to extend his sway into the republic of Croatia and to provoke clashes there between nationalities.

The device employed was the proclamation of a "Serbian autonomous region of Krajina" in an area of southern Croatia inhabited by about 200,000 ethnic Serbs who have been restive since a Croatian nationalist government was elected a year ago.

The Serbian president, Slobodan Milosevic, who declared on Saturday that his republic was removing itself from under the umbrella of federal authority, was clearly the mastermind of the Krajina action, knowledgeable officials said. But as with similar moves in the past, he remained behind the scenes.

MONDAY Q&A

A former diplomat sees the breakup of Yugoslavia within the year. Page 2.

Yugoslavia is a federation of six republics and two autonomous provinces organized in part on the basis of nationalities. Since the death of Tito in 1980, nationalist rivalries have intensified.

Last month, the northwestern republics of Slovenia and Croatia took legal steps toward secession. Continuing the bitter disputes, Mr. Milosevic declared Saturday that Serbia, the largest republic, no longer recognized federal executive authority, an act tantamount to secession.

The strategy of Mr. Milosevic, as he himself has hinted in the past, is to create a kind of greater Serbia. His chosen instrument to gain this goal is the Yugoslav Army, whose officer corps is predominantly Serb.

The role of Krajina in this strategy would be to create massive provocations against surrounding Croatian communities to the point where the army intervenes.

Then, the Serbian plan envisages that Krajina would be proclaimed part of the Serbian republic, connected by an ethnically Serbian corridor across Bosnia. This of course

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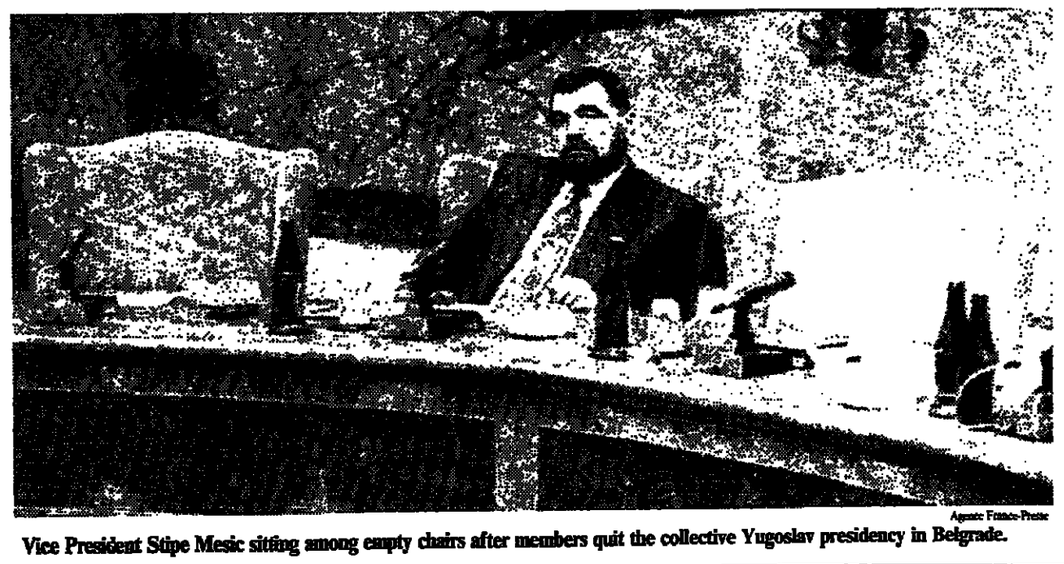

Agence France-Presse
Vice President Stipe Mesic sitting among empty chairs after members quit the collective Yugoslav presidency in Belgrade.

Desert Mirages: In the War, Things Weren't Always What They Seemed

U.S. Overestimated Size and Ability of Iraq's Armed Forces

By Molly Moore
Washington Post Service

KUWAIT — Beginning the day after Christmas, U.S. reconnaissance teams sitting in observation towers along the Kuwait border watched as hapless camels and dogs were blown to pieces trying to pick their way through Iraqi mine fields. They soon realized that the Iraqis never returned to the fields to replace the exploded mines.

The Marine teams also learned that the Iraqis had carefully marked paths through the fields with coils of concertina wire. "Once we found that, the only thing missing was the neon sign saying, 'Start here,'" a U.S. officer said.

The porous mine fields were just one example of an Iraqi military threat that never lived up to its advance billing. When the ground war came, the Iraqis proved to be a smaller force — and a far weaker one — than U.S. commanders had initially expected.

The reconnaissance teams in the towers also began luring more and more Iraqi frontline troops across the border to surrender, and learned that the Iraqi will to fight was far weaker than anyone had anticipated.

Sometimes the Americans slipped notes urging surrender under the collar of a dog named "Pow," which begged for scraps on both sides of the border. One day, Marines tied a nude magazine pinup to Pow's collar and sent him across the line. That night, they said, four Iraqi soldiers crossed the border and turned themselves in.

U.S. intelligence sources significantly overestimated the size of Iraqi military forces, the complexity of their mine fields and other obstacles, and their ability to wage war, according to new details emerging from captured Iraqi combat documents, prisoner interviews and battlefield assessments by allied commanders.

Seized logbooks and debriefings of officers taken prisoner indicated that Iraq had positioned no more than 350,000 troops in Kuwait and southern Iraq when the war began in mid-January — far less than the 540,000-troop figure used repeatedly by Pentagon officials at the time.

The 540,000 figure was the full-strength level of the Iraqi military units

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About 70 Percent Of Coalition's Bombs Missed Their Targets

By Barton Gellman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Precision-guided bombs, the icon of Pentagon briefings and the military's preferred image of the Gulf war, made up barely 7 percent of the U.S. tonnage dropped on Iraqi targets, according to General Merrill A. McPeak, the air force chief of staff.

The remarks by General McPeak, coupled with new details on the accuracy of unguided bombs from a senior Pentagon official, added up to this startling picture of the air war: Of 88,500 tons of bombs dropped on Iraq and occupied Kuwait, 70 percent missed their targets.

The general, who spoke at a briefing Friday, did not call the session to talk about the misses. With budget season in full swing and the Pentagon's five-year restructuring now uppermost in his mind, General McPeak made his first major postwar appearance "to tell an American success story" and claim the bulk of the credit for the rout of Iraqi forces.

Though careful to note that "all the services made a very important contribution," General McPeak said, "My private conviction is that this is the first time in history that a field army has been defeated by air power."

Few independent analysts doubt that Iraq's stunning collapse after 43 days of war was due in large part to the most intense aerial bombardment in history. General McPeak laid out the air campaign in new detail, with so relentless an emphasis on success that his list of lessons learned in the war suggested the air force already had known them all.

Among his most notable disclosures, however, was that laser-guided "smart" weapons, so indispensable to the military and political strategies of the air war, accounted for only 6,520 of 88,500 tons of bombs that U.S. planes dropped on Iraq and occupied Kuwait. General McPeak said the smart bombs hit their intended targets about 90 percent of the time.

A senior Pentagon official said the 81,980 tons of unguided bombs had an accuracy rate of only about 25 percent. General McPeak declined to specify the success rate of unguided bombs, but conceded after the briefing that they were "much less" accurate than their laser-guided counterparts.

Because far more unguided bombs were dropped than guided ones, and be-

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Oil Blaze Pollution Spreading

By Marlise Simons
New York Times Service

PARIS — Satellite images show that heavy pollution from Kuwait's burning oil wells is extending for hundreds of miles to the north and east of the sabotaged fields, and scientists say they have found traces of the soot throughout the Northern Hemisphere.

The enormous volume of gases and soot particles shooting into the air from hundreds of fires has caused acid rain in a region stretching from Bulgaria to Afghanistan and Pakistan. European weather specialists say.

But after watching the smoke and dirty clouds for three weeks, specialists have concluded that the pollution will inflict most of its damage in a 500-mile (800 kilometer) range, mostly above Iran and Iraq.

Despite warnings of worldwide consequences, atmospheric specialists said the pollution was not likely to have a serious impact on the global climate.

In recent days, experts from the United States, Britain and Germany have tracked the pollution more closely.

Some are flying through the plumes in a specially equipped British government plane to collect samples. Others are tracking the

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Yugoslav Forecast: 'This Year, It Will Break Up'

With Yugoslavia apparently on the brink of collapse, David Anderson, a former U.S. ambassador in Belgrade and currently head of Aspen-Berlin, a privately financed foundation, spoke to Joseph Fitchett of the International Herald Tribune about signs of long-term instability in the Balkans.

Q. Can Yugoslavia surmount this crisis, which seems the strongest yet, to its unity?

A. Within this year, it will break up. Strife between ethnic groups and republics has put Yugoslavia into civil war for several years now. The Yugoslav Army has long felt responsible for keeping the Yugoslav federation together, but it is way out of its depth now. The idea of mending Serbia's split with Slovenia or with Croatia by military means is nonsensical. You're talking about millions of people, major civil war. I'm not even sure that the army, which is heavily Serbian but has been neutral, could stand the strain. And military intervention provides no solution for what really ails the country — political diversity and economic backwardness.

Q. Although Tito's death released pent-up ethnic rivalries, some experts thought Yugoslavia was growing fast enough to overcome the tensions, didn't they?

A. They've been doing better recently, if you can call it that when you get the inflation rate down from 2,000 percent to 150 percent. But problems have not really changed much in a decade. People in Kosovo still earn about $700 per annum; up in Slovenia, it's $5,000 or $6,000 per person. It's pretty hard to imagine a country making it when these sorts of economic disparities and strains reinforce ethnic tensions. Then you add the long-held resentment toward Belgrade and Greater Serbia — and the whole question of the Serbs' inability to

MONDAY Q&A

manage their own economy. At one point, the Serbian republic simply printed money at the end of the year — $2 billion worth of dinars — to pay off its debts, without telling the central government what it had done. The prime minister of Yugoslavia learned about it from an anonymous letter.

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Q. Could the breakup of Yugoslavia reshuffle borders in a way that eventually left people better off?

A. When I've been skeptical about their ability to survive economically as mini-states, Yugoslavs of different republics keep telling me that they have close allies in neighboring states and that somehow Austria, Hungary and Italy are not only going to help develop these minieconomies but also gain them access to the European Community or the European Free Trade Area.

I just don't see it. Would Austria want to take on Slovenia, even though it only has a couple of million people? Italy, which we have just seen struggling to cope with less than a hundred thousand Albanians, is not going to saddle itself with a state of Croatia. There is no natural basis for economic union with any neighboring country, even Hungary.

Q. Why is Yugoslavia suddenly in trouble? For decades, it has been exposed to the West while its neighbors, under Soviet control, had no comparable chance to develop as nations.

A. The problem is that Yugoslavia has become totally irrelevant in the East-West balance. I think that Yugoslavs haven't yet figured that out. They still think that people — Western officials, Western bankers — will come to Yugoslavia's support in a crisis. That isn't true any longer.

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Q. So you see a re-emerging "Balkan problem"?

A. There are similarities among the states that were closest to the Soviet Union and therefore in some sense directly exposed to Stalinism. Look at them: Bulgaria, scrabbling hard to find a footing on an economic slope; the bizarre adventure that occurred in Romania; Albania, which never made any sense to anybody East or West; and Yugoslavia. All of them gradually sank back into lethargy, an inability to cope.

Now they are experiencing strong centrifugal forces, pulling them apart, precisely because other European countries are moving toward integration. Paradoxically, there is a kind of disconnect in their reasoning. They think that they can fly apart into little republics of a few million people, and then blithely approach the European Community. This kind of thinking prevails among many people in the Balkans.

Q. Is the West threatened by what seems to be happening today in Yugoslavia and what seems likely elsewhere in the Balkans? Can the West do anything about it?

A. I don't think that it is especially dangerous in and of itself. I don't see it spilling over.

There is almost no role that I can perceive for NATO or the [Western European Union]; they are too identified as military alliances and no one in that part of the world — Serbs, Albanians, Bulgars or Romanians — really wants that much to do with NATO. They don't like outside forces coming into play.

The one prospect is caught in a time bind. The Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe could provide some form of (a) economic assistance and (b) peacekeeping — not in the sense of large numbers of troops but that you counsel these ministates on how they could be working together. Integrating rather than disintegrating. But the CSCE process is quite frankly not far enough along yet to manage that.

Q. Could the Balkans affect Soviet developments?

A. The Soviets are so swamped with their own disorder, I doubt that they are casting their eye down there. They used think that Yugoslavs offered lessons about how to manage a multinational state, but there is nobody around in that part of the world with lessons to give anymore.

Oleg Popov/Reuters

PLEA FOR ELECTIONS — Demonstrators in Sofia on Sunday shouting demands for legislative elections in June to contest the absolute majority of the Bulgarian Socialist Party. About 50,000 people attended the rally, which was organized by opposition groups.

Opposition To Slovak Chief Rises

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service

BRATISLAVA, Czechoslovakia — The government leader who has charted an increasingly separatist course for Slovakia is coming under heavy attack, after pro-independence protests in which angry demonstrators roughed up the popular Czechoslovak president, Vaclav Havel.

Slovak leaders, including Alexander Dubcek, the reform Communist who has re-emerged from the political graveyard after the nation's turn to democracy, were meeting Saturday in the old Slovak capital. They are preparing reaction to charges that separatist leaders are carrying Soviet support to pry Slovakia from the Czechoslovak federation and should be ousted.

At the center of the fray is Vladimir Meciar, the Slovak prime minister, who told the daily Mlada Fronta that he had "no intention of stepping down."

[The Public Against Violence movement has disowned Mr. Meciar, saying he no longer represented the group, the state news agency CTK reported.

[It accused Mr. Meciar at a meeting of issuing "demonstrably untrue information in public" and "creating an imaginary enemy supposedly responsible for our problems and difficulties," the agency, quoted by Reuters, said Saturday.]

Separatist passions have risen sharply in Slovakia and Mr. Meciar has thrust himself to the forefront of movements whose ultimate goal appears to be the restoration of an independent Slovakia.

Leaders like Mr. Meciar say their declarations are statements of principle, not a short-term program.

In a swirl of factional disputes, Mr. Meciar recently led his followers out of Public Against Violence, the Slovak branch of Mr. Havel's Civic Forum, the mass movement that overthrew Communist rule in Czechoslovakia, to push more forcefully for a Slovak secession.

Criticism Of Pretoria's Land Plan Is Biracial

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — The South African government plan to launch a land-reorganization program, including an end to official racial discrimination in home ownership, has brought protests from white conservatives and most black groups, and threatens to create further turmoil.

In an angry statement last week, the white opposition Conservative Party said that it had "no choice but to rise up in the struggle to defend our living space and our freedom with the necessary means at our disposal."

The party said that the government intended to "destroy the economic and social order in South Africa" and to make land the property "of all and sundry."

The mainly black African National Congress and pro-ANC groups denounced the proposed land program just as vehemently. One statement called it "a preemptive move designed to entrench a system of land tenure and ownership that will serve the interests of the present government into the future."

Representatives of 15 dispossessed tribal groups made plans to reoccupy their old lands by force. Typifying their outrage was a statement from the Mfengu people, removed from their ancestral lands in 1977.

"This business about reform holds nothing for us," the statement said, except the right to buy back their land for $12 million.

"We received no compensation for our rights to the land whatsoever," the statement said, adding that the tribe was "simply robbed at gunpoint."

The Conservative Party leader, Andries P. Treurnicht, said that President Frederik W. de Klerk's plans for change had "plunged us into a struggle for our freedom" to defend "our people's claim to its own country and right to self-government." He said he was representing "the majority of the white nation."

The land issue is widely regarded as the most emotionally explosive problem facing South Africa, one that could unleash new conflict between the country's 4.5 million whites and 23 million blacks.

The government unveiled its policy paper on land ownership on Tuesday in Parliament, along with bills to implement it. Observers called it the most far-reaching legislation that Mr. de Klerk has produced to remake South African society.

The program rejects any redistribution, confiscation or nationalization of white-owned land, but legalizes private ownership by blacks of land, homes and plots in the 87 percent of the country hitherto reserved for whites.

This refusal to make amends for the widespread dispossession of blacks — 3.5 million people were removed forcibly from their land over the past 30 years — is becoming a test for the black community of white attitudes on apartheid.

Mr. de Klerk has refused to offer an apology, or a "confession," for the wrongs of apartheid, as his own Afrikaner Dutch Reform Church has done. He has simply opened the door to allow blacks to "buy into" the white-dominated social and economic order.

The government's land program is skewed heavily toward blacks living in urban areas. Officials estimate that 1 million black families will benefit immediately from the government decision to convert 99-year leaseholds on homes into title deeds, making them instant homeowners, and that another 1 million will benefit once surveyors can measure out new plots.

The government also plans to make it easier to convert squatter camps into "informal" townships.

Unlike its attitude toward the plight of the rural landless and dispossessed, the government said in its policy paper that it "accepts its responsibilities" not only toward "the homeless who seek a livelihood in the urban areas but toward established urban communities."

The only program mentioned in the policy paper to create black farms is for state-aided settlement schemes on nearly 1.2 million acres (485,000 hectares) of land owned by the government South African Development Trust.

WORLD BRIEFS

Honecker Lawyer Cites a Secret Pact

HAMBURG (AFP) — The transfer of the former East German leader Erich Honecker to Moscow by Soviet authorities was the result of a long-standing agreement between Germany and the Soviet Union, a lawyer for Mr. Honecker said in an interview published Sunday.

The weekly Bild am Sonntag quoted the lawyer, Friedrich Wolff, as saying that "the Soviets' intentions were known, and a secret agreement had existed for a long time" between the two countries. He described the objections raised by German officials after Mr. Honecker's departure Wednesday as "hypocrisy."

The German government has denied that any secret agreement was made and has demanded the immediate return of Mr. Honecker.

Poll Shows Drop in Kohl's Popularity

BONN (AFP) — Chancellor Helmut Kohl's popularity among German voters has dropped dramatically, largely over his broken promise not to raise taxes to cover the costs of reunification and the dark prospects for the economy of eastern Germany, according to an opinion poll to be published Monday.

Mr. Kohl lost 8 percentage points, to 57 percent support; Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher lost 5 points, to 84 percent; and Interior Minister Wolfgang Schäuble lost 3 points, to 71 percent, according to survey results to be published by the weekly Der Spiegel.

Eighty-two percent of eastern Germans said the economic situation in the former East Germany was "bad" or "very bad," against 67 percent last month. Half of the eastern Germans surveyed said they feared that they may lose their jobs. The poll was taken early this month among 2,000 western Germans and 1,000 eastern Germans.

Romanian Party Backs Restructuring

BUCHAREST (Reuters) — Romania's ruling National Salvation Front voted overwhelmingly Sunday to back a program of Prime Minister Petre Roman to reshape the Front as a social democratic party committed to market economics.

It also began creating new leadership bodies, including a steering college in which some key members will be handpicked by Mr. Roman as national party leader. Such a structural shake-up could strengthen Mr. Roman's power and reduce the influence of radical and conservative opponents.

The National Salvation Front gathered for its first national convention since coming to power in the December 1989 revolution that ended four decades of Communist rule. Of the 1,119 voting delegates, 988 backed Mr. Roman's social democratic program, 58 voted against and 66 abstained. The party statute was adopted with only 21 votes against and 16 abstentions.

Family Marks Hostage's 6th Year

BEIRUT (UPI) — Family members of Terry A. Anderson, the longest-held U.S. hostage in Lebanon, marked his sixth anniversary in captivity over the weekend by sending him letters of love and support.

"We continue to miss you as much as a husband and a father," said Mr. Anderson's Arab companion, Madeleine, and their daughter Salome, in a letter printed in Arabic and English in the independent An Nahar newspaper.

Mr. Anderson, chief Middle East correspondent and Beirut bureau chief for The Associated Press, was kidnapped March 16, 1985, by the Islamic Jihad. His daughter was born a few months after his abduction.

Thornburgh Faults Police Training

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — The U.S. attorney general, Dick Thornburgh, said Sunday that a nationwide inquiry into police brutality prompted by the beating of a motorist in Los Angeles may show a need for better officer training.

Improvements in training to stop civil rights abuses may be warranted if the Justice Department investigation reveals a nationwide pattern of law enforcement violations, Mr. Thornburgh said in a television interview.

"That, I think, will then lay the basis for some remedial efforts at better training, at better mechanisms within police departments to deter this type of activity," he said. The inquiry, announced by Mr. Thornburgh on Thursday, was ordered after national networks aired a videotape of Los Angeles police officers beating a motorist.

Opposition Gains in Finland Vote

HELSINKI (AP) — Early returns in Sunday's parliamentary elections indicated major gains for the opposition and losses for the three government parties.

The main opposition party, the Center Party, was expected to increase its parliamentary representation by 16 seats, becoming the largest in parliament, according to the first results from 1 million advance postal votes.

The three government parties were said to lose seats, according to the early results.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Bali became a virtual ghost town on Sunday as islanders observed the Hindu New Year with silence and inactivity. Hindu Balinese mark the holiday with four "no's" — no fires or lights, no worldly activities, no traveling and no noise. *(AFP)*

Ninety-nine housekeepers have quit Hong Kong's award-winning Mandarin Oriental Hotel after failing to get two managers dismissed for criticizing their work. *(Reuters)*

Balkan Bulgarian Airlines and Czechoslovak Airlines resumed flights to Lebanon on Sunday after suspending them in January because of the Gulf war, airport officials in Beirut said. *(Reuters)*

Torrential rains late last week caused considerable damage in the southern MZab region of Algeria, a popular destination for European tourists. *(AFP)*

This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Congo, Ireland.

TUESDAY: Andorra, Costa Rica, Liechtenstein, Malta, Vatican City, Venezuela.

WEDNESDAY: Iran, Tunisia.

THURSDAY: Afghanistan, Iran, Japan, Lesotho, Mexico, Namibia, Tunisia.

FRIDAY: Iran, Puerto Rico.

SATURDAY: Iran, Pakistan.

SUNDAY: Iran, Nepal.

Source: J.P. Morgan, Reuters.

WEATHER

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
EUROPE					
Amsterdam	15	59	8	46	c
Athens	15	59	12	54	sh
Barcelona	20	68	11	52	s
Belgrade	18	64	7	45	s
Berlin	16	61	7	45	sh
Brussels	13	55	9	48	r
Budapest	16	61	6	43	s
Copenhagen	7	45	2	36	r
Costa Del Sol	21	70	12	54	s
Dublin	12	54	9	48	c
Edinburgh	14	57	6	43	c
Faro	18	64	9	48	s
Florence	20	68	7	45	s
Frankfurt	16	61	5	41	sh
Geneva	15	59	4	39	r
Helsinki	2	36	-7	19	sn
Las Palmas	22	72	16	61	s
Lisbon	19	66	11	52	s
London	13	55	8	46	r
Luxembourg	13	55	5	41	sh
Madrid	14	57	6	43	s
Milan	14	57	5	41	s
Moscow	5	41	-7	19	sn
Munich	16	61	6	43	sh
Nice	16	61	10	50	r
Oslo	2	36	0	32	sn
Paris	16	61	8	46	r
Prague	17	63	6	43	s
Reykjavik	3	38	1	34	sn
Rome	18	64	4	39	s
Stockholm	3	38	0	32	sn
Strasbourg	16	61	3	37	c
Venice	17	63	9	48	r
Vienna	19	66	6	43	s
Warsaw	8	46	3	37	c
Zurich	13	55	1	34	c
MIDDLE EAST					
Cairo	30	97	18	64	fl
Istanbul	11	52	7	45	r
Jerusalem	—	—	—	—	—
Riyadh	—	—	—	—	—
Tel Aviv	28	79	11	52	s
OCEANIA					
Auckland	—	—	—	—	—
Sydney	27	81	19	66	s

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
ASIA					
Bangkok	34	93	27	81	s
Beijing	14	57	-1	30	s
Hong Kong	19	66	17	63	s
Manila	32	90	24	75	s
New Delhi	32	90	15	59	s
Seoul	8	46	-4	25	s
Shanghai	17	63	3	37	s
Singapore	31	88	23	73	t
Taipei	20	68	20	68	r
Tokyo	13	55	-1	30	s
AFRICA					
Algiers	19	66	11	52	c
Cape Town	29	84	18	64	s
Casablanca	19	66	14	57	sh
Harare	28	82	14	57	s
Lagos	30	86	24	75	t
Nairobi	30	86	14	57	s
Tunis	23	73	9	48	c
LATIN AMERICA					
Buenos Aires	29	84	16	61	fl
Lima	26	79	21	70	s
Mexico City	28	82	11	52	s
Rio de Janeiro	—	—	—	—	—
NORTH AMERICA					
Anchorage	-2	28	-9	16	sn
Atlanta	14	57	4	39	sh
Boston	10	50	1	34	sn
Chicago	12	54	3	37	sn
Denver	19	66	-2	28	sn
Detroit	11	52	2	36	sn
Honolulu	28	82	19	66	s
Houston	22	72	11	52	sh
Los Angeles	22	72	11	52	s
Miami	26	79	18	64	s
Minneapolis	7	45	-1	30	sn
Montreal	9	48	-2	28	sn
Nassau	27	81	17	63	s
New York	11	52	5	41	sn
Phoenix	27	81	16	61	s
San Francisco	16	61	10	50	s
Seattle	15	59	5	41	sh
Toronto	9	48	0	32	sn
Washington	15	59	3	37	sh

cl-cloudy; fo-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sn-snow; st-stormy.

MONDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Rough to choppy. **FRANKFURT:** Partly cloudy. Temp. 12 — 5 (55 — 41). **LONDON:** Partly cloudy becoming overcast. Temp. 15 — 6 (59 — 41). **MADRID:** Overcast. Temp. 18 — 9 (64 — 48). **NEW YORK:** Rainy. Temp. 6 — 1 (43 — 34). **PARIS:** Partly cloudy. Temp. 14 — 5 (57 — 41). **ROME:** Rainy and stormy. Temp. 14 — 6 (57 — 43). **TEL AVIV:** Not available. **ZURICH:** Overcast with showers. Temp. 13 — 5 (55 — 41). **BANGKOK:** Partly cloudy. Temp. 36 — 28 (100 — 77). **HONG KONG:** Overcast with rains. Temp. 19 — 16 (66 — 61). **MANILA:** Fair. Temp. 32 — 22 (90 — 72). **SEOUL:** Fair. Temp. 12 — 1 (54 — 30). **SINGAPORE:** Showers. Temp. 33 — 25 (91 — 77). **TOKYO:** Fair. Temp. 12 — 5 (54 — 41).

China Begins to Recultivate Soviet Links

By Lena H. Sun
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — China, alarmed about the potential breakup of the Soviet Union and the effects that this would have on its own political stability, has been steadily improving relations with Moscow in recent months, Chinese and foreign analysts said.

High-level officials have traveled frequently between Beijing and Moscow, with so many trips taking place or scheduled this month that one Western diplomat called it "Sino-Soviet friendship month."

Communist Party General Secretary Jiang Zemin plans to visit the Soviet Union in mid-May, making him the most senior party official to visit Moscow since Mao Zedong went there in 1957.

Mr. Jiang favors signing a treaty on the long-standing dispute over the two countries' more than 6,500-kilometer (4,000-mile) border.

In internally circulated party documents, Chinese leaders have also toned down their criticism of President Mikhail S. Gorbachev of the Soviet Union, whom they had previously portrayed as a "traitor to socialism" for allowing the liberation of Eastern Europe.

The most telling example of improved ties came Friday, when Beijing announced that it would provide the Soviets with about $730 million worth of badly needed grain, meat, tea, cigarettes and other consumer goods. The commodity loan is one of the largest offers of foreign aid ever made by China.

Prime Minister Li Peng was quoted in the official media as telling the Soviet deputy prime minister, Yuri D. Maslyukov, that the economic help, though "rather limited," showed the "friendly feelings between the Chinese and the Soviet people." Beijing is expected to begin delivery in the next two months, a Soviet diplomat said. The terms were not disclosed.

The major force behind the diplomatic activity appears to be China's feeling that Mr. Gorbachev is perhaps the only leader who can preserve the political unity of the Soviet Union, analysts said.

"For his ideology and giving up Eastern Europe, he is hated, but it is in China's interest to keep him in power," said a European diplomat.

The announcement on Friday of the commodity loan represents a major reversal of historic roles for the two countries. China received massive aid from the Soviet Union in the 1950s, but was forced to return much of it in the early 1960s after the two countries split in a bitter ideological dispute.

Because that period coincided with three years of natural disaster in China, many Chinese suffered deeply and still bear strong resentment toward the Soviet Union.

A diplomat said that the Chinese leadership "can derive satisfaction psychologically from this. They are in a position to say to the Soviets, 'Don't spend it all on vodka.' "

In return, the Chinese want the Soviets to sell them two dozen SU-27 fighter-interceptors at a "friendly" price of about $35 million each, sources said. Negotiations have been under way for some time but have stalled over the price, Chinese and diplomatic sources said.

The Soviet defense minister, Marshal Dmitri T. Yazov, who has postponed trips to Beijing twice, is expected to arrive at the end of this month or early April to finalize the agreement, a European source said.

Chinese and Western analysts say the allied victory in the Gulf has brought home the widening gap between China's military might and that of its Western counterparts. A major supplier of weapons to the Middle East, China saw some of its hardware devastated by allied air and ground attacks during the war.

The Chinese also appear worried that Islamic extremism or Turkic nationalism in Central Asia could spill over into the volatile and strategic provinces of Xinjiang and Tibet. China fears that independence of the Soviet republics would set a bad precedent for the regions, both of which seek independence.

Chinese Communist Party officials began to revise their thinking about Mr. Gorbachev late last year when he began to crack down on the rebellious Soviet republics.

At the same time, Mr. Gorbachev, aware of Beijing's displeasure over a previous trip by the mayor of Moscow to Taiwan, banned any future trips by Soviet officials there.

Beijing also feels it would become ideologically isolated if the Soviet Communist Party fell from power.

The Chinese leadership "already knows that many in the party are questioning the importance of the party," said one Chinese with access to party documents. "If the so-called cradle of Marxism and Leninism falls apart, what can that say for China?"

3 Soviet TV Anchors Fired

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Soviet broadcast officials said Sunday that they had fired the three main anchors of a television news program widely considered the last resource for independent news reporting on the air.

Sources at Moscow's News Service said the program would remain on the air, but that the three anchors would undoubtedly be replaced by journalists willing to comply with the increasingly strict demands of state censors.

Although there is still a lively mix of political views in the print media here, President Mikhail S. Gorbachev's hand-picked chairman of state broadcasting, Leonid Kravchenko, has turned central state television into a bastion of obedience. Mr. Gorbachev's critics contend that the Soviet leader, under pressure from the military and the KGB, is trying to roll back his original policy of openness.

The three anchors — Tatiana Mitkova, Dmitri Kisilev and Yuri Rostov — had all broadcast news reports that often contradicted the official evening news program Vremya.

Lord Cromer, Ex-Head of Bank of England, Dies

Reuters

LONDON — The Earl of Cromer, 74, a former ambassador to Washington and governor of the Bank of England, died Saturday, his family said.

He was taken ill at his home in London on Friday.

Lord Cromer, born George Rowland Stanley Baring, came from a line of senior diplomats. One of his grandfathers was viceroy of India and the other was consul-general in Egypt. Lord Cromer was appointed Britain's envoy to Washington in 1971, where he served during the Nixon administration until 1974.

He was educated at the elite public school, Eton, and then at Cambridge University. In 1929, he became managing director of the London merchant bank Baring Brothers. His family founded the bank in the 18th century.

In 1961, at 43, Lord Cromer became the youngest governor of the Bank of England in 200 years. He held that post for five years.

MEMORIAL NOTICE

On the first anniversary of the death of

M. MICHEL IBRAHIM WARDE

a memorial service will be held at the church of St. Julien le Pauvre, 1, rue St Julien, 75005 Paris, on Wednesday, March 20, 1991 at 11:30 a.m. His wife, Lidia, his children, Robert, Nayla, Rita, Danièle & Paola, and all of his family invite those who loved him to join them on this occasion. Warde Family, 17, rue de Moncesn, 75008 Paris.

Lawrence Freeman, 84, A Tenor Saxophonist

CHICAGO (NYT) — Lawrence "Bud" Freeman, 84, a leading tenor saxophonist, died Friday at the Warren Barr Pavilion, a nursing home here. A spokeswoman for the nursing home said he had had cancer but that the cause of death had not been determined.

By the end of the 1920s, Mr. Freeman had developed a light, songful style that made him one of the most distinctive saxophonists of the era. He made his first recordings in 1927 as a member of the Chicagoans, led by Condon and Red McKenzie, and in 1933 recorded his best-known solo, on "The Eel (Home Cooking)" as a member of Condon's Chicago Rhythm Kings.

During the 1930s, Mr. Freeman worked with the big bands of Ray Noble, Paul Whiteman, Benny Goodman and others; from 1936 to 1938, he was a featured soloist with the Tommy Dorsey big band. He performed in 1938 with a group that included Louis Armstrong and Fats Waller. He performed and recorded in small groups through the mid-1960s and was a member of the Newport Jazz Festival All-Stars.

■ *Other deaths:*

Maurice Zolotow, 77, who wrote biographies on Hollywood celebrities, including John Wayne, Marilyn Monroe and Billy Wilder, on Thursday in Los Angeles of cardiac arrest.

Cardinal James Darcy Freeman, 83, who served as archbishop of Sydney for 10 years, on Saturday, the Vatican reported. The place and cause of death were not given.

Pilar Primo de Rivera, 78, a Falangist leader during the Spanish Civil War era, on Sunday of a heart ailment in Madrid. In 1934, she co-founded the women's branch of the Falange, Spain's fascist movement, and participated in the government headed by Franco after the 1936-1939 civil war.

Mlodrag Bolatovic, 60, a Yugoslav novelist whose books sparked controversy by giving graphic portrayals of sex, violence and decay, on Thursday of a heart attack in the Montenegrin spa of Igalo. His novels included "Hero on a Donkey," "The Red Rooster Goes To Heaven," "The Devils Are Coming" and "The Four-Fingered People."

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هكذا من الاصل

AFTERMATH: Bush finds it 'very difficult' to see normal relations with Iraq while Saddam Hussein remains in power.

Bush Visit To Israel Planned

First Such Trip Since March '79

Reuters

JERUSALEM — President George Bush is to come to Israel for the first visit by a U.S. head of state in 12 years, a cabinet minister said Sunday.

Speaking after the weekly cabinet meeting, Transport Minister Moshe Katzav said the session focused on last week's visit by Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d and the possible next moves on Middle East peace.

Asked if the government had received official notification of a visit by Mr. Bush, Mr. Katzav said: "Yes, but there is no date yet."

Local press reports speak of a visit in April, but neither Israeli nor U.S. officials here could confirm this.

Mr. Bush visited Israel as vice president in 1986. No American president has been here since Jimmy Carter in March 1979.

Mr. Bush annoyed Israeli officials when he visited the Middle East in November and then met President Hafez Assad of Syria in Geneva without stopping in Israel.

Since Mr. Baker's meetings last week with Israeli, Arab and Palestinian leaders, speculation has been rife in the Israeli media that Washington planned a new initiative to break the Arab-Israeli deadlock.

■ General Is Convicted

Brigadier General Rami Dotan was convicted Sunday of using his job as the air force's principle arms buyer to amass $10 million in bribes and kickbacks on purchases of U.S. equipment, The Associated Press reported from Jerusalem.

General Dotan confessed as part of a plea bargain in which the prosecution asked for a 13-year prison term and his dismissal from the air force, while General Dotan returned the money illegally obtained, the radio said.

The military court did not say whether it had heeded the plea bargain, which it is free to ignore in passing sentence.

Israel radio quoted the prosecution as calling him "an international criminal" and an "international gangster."

General Dotan, a 22-year military veteran, is one of the highest-ranking Israeli officers convicted of financial corruption.

Iraqis Demonstrate in U.K.

Reuters

LONDON — About 800 Iraqis marched to the Iraqi Embassy in London on Sunday to urge the international community to help their countrymen depose President Saddam Hussein.

Bob Jordan/The Associated Press

Four female soldiers of the U.S. Army, left, who fought in support of their artillery unit in Iraq, and a Saudi soldier during a weekend honor guard at a ceremony in Riyadh.

Bush and Major Set Stiff Iraq Terms

By Dan Balz
Washington Post Service

HAMILTON, Bermuda — President George Bush and Prime Minister John Major of Britain have outlined stiff terms for a permanent cease-fire in the Gulf war, including the supervised destruction of Iraq's chemical and biological weapons and the use of Iraqi oil revenues to pay reparations to Kuwait.

Mr. Bush held out the prospect of a long period of sanctions against the Iraqis, saying, "I find it very difficult to see a situation under which we would have normalized relations with Saddam Hussein still in power."

He continued to apply pressure on Iraq to live up to the terms of the provisional cease-fire signed three weeks ago, and he dismissed Mr. Hussein's weekend pledges that he would open up the Baghdad government.

"His credibility is zilch, zero, zed," Mr. Bush said at a press conference between meetings with Mr. Major on Saturday. "If he's proclaiming that Iraq will be a democratic nation, fine."

But, he said, "the proof of that pudding is in the eating."

Last week, the United States took a number of steps that officials said were designed to pressure Iraq to comply fully and promptly with the provisional cease-fire.

These steps include a warning to Mr. Hussein not to use chemical weapons against his own people, an assertion that the use of helicopters to suppress the domestic rebellion violated the understandings of the cease-fire, and the movement of U.S. ground forces farther into southern Iraq.

As he was leaving the press conference, a reporter asked Mr. Bush whether the movement of troops was meant as a signal to Mr. Hussein. The president nodded affirmatively.

Earlier, the president was asked whether he could foresee intervening militarily in Iraq.

"I do not," he said. "That would be going beyond our mandate."

He said that "none of us want to move forces into Baghdad."

"Frankly we don't want to have any more fighting," he said. "But they know what the ground rules are and they ought to play by those rules."

The precise terms of the provisional cease-fire have not been made public, and it is not clear whether the United States is attempting to impose new conditions on the Iraqis. But U.S. officials said they hoped the pressure they were applying would bring the Iraqis into line soon.

As Mr. Major made clear, the allied coalition has made considerable progress on the terms of a permanent cease-fire resolution, which would go beyond the terms set in UN Security Council Resolution 686 for a formal cease-fire.

Those terms included Iraqi recognition "in principle" of its liability for damages to Kuwait, but made no mention of destruction of Iraqi weapons.

Mr. Major said Saturday that a draft could be ready for discussion at the United Nations by late this week.

The two leaders said the possible terms of a permanent cease-fire resolution included not only international supervision of the destruction of chemical and biological weapons and the use of oil revenues for reparations, but also Iraqi recognition of the permanent borders of Kuwait, the release of all Kuwaiti detainees and provisions for an international peace-keeping force along the Iraq-Kuwait border.

Privately, U.S. officials said those terms would be more generous if Mr. Hussein were removed from power, and this is a message the United States has been trying to send to the Iraqi military and political leadership.

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Kuwaiti Aide Sees Elections Within a Year

Agence France-Presse

KUWAIT — A Kuwaiti official said Sunday that there was no doubt that democracy would return to Kuwait and that elections would probably take place within six months to a year.

"This is an obligation of the government, there is no question," said the minister of state for cabinet affairs, Abdul Rahman Awadi.

Sheikh Saad al Abdullah as Salim as Sabah, Kuwait's prime minister and crown prince, said Saturday that the return of democracy would have to wait for the restoration of security and reconstruction of the country.

But Mr. Awadi said that Sheikh Saad's comments had been misunderstood. Mr. Awadi said that as soon as the three-month martial law period was over, basic services were restored and the 400,000 Kuwaitis in exile returned, the election registration process would begin.

"The introduction of democracy comes first, maybe in six months, maybe a year," he said, adding that the security situation had improved.

U.S. Rejects Iraqi Request to Shift Some Planes

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Allied commanders met Sunday with Iraqi military commanders and told them they could not move their warplanes inside Iraq for any reason, Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d said.

Mr. Baker said the U.S. government's denial of an Iraqi request to move the planes came within the preceding 24 hours, but he would not say how it was communicated.

Speaking on ABC television, Mr. Baker acknowledged that the prohibition had a "collateral effect" of hindering Baghdad from fighting insurgencies inside Iraq. But he insisted the move was not intended to help topple President Saddam Hussein.

"We would like to see a change in that government," Mr. Baker said. But he added, "We did not adopt that as a war aim."

He said that the U.S.-led forces probably could have deposed Mr. Hussein if they had wanted to.

The demand regarding warplanes, Mr. Baker said, was intended only to ensure security and preserve the cease-fire agreement.

In Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, the Central Command said that a delegation headed by Major General Robert M. Johnston, the command's chief of staff, met with 10 Iraqi military officers at 1 P.M. local time near the town of Safwan.

"In the past several days, the U.S. has learned that the Iraqis have flown some of their military airplanes," the command said in a communiqué. It said this violated the temporary cease-fire accord.

■ Issue Threatens Truce

Neil A. Lewis of The New York Times reported from Washington:

The issue of Iraq's ability to put its aircraft in the skies has vexed efforts to reach a permanent cease-fire and a clear end to the war.

It underscores the delicate problem that the administration faces in trying to remain firm with Baghdad while avoiding any necessity of resuming combat.

The request for the desert meeting followed several days in which the United States had warned Baghdad against offensive action.

The United States told Iraq last week that its use of helicopters against rebels violated the ban on flights of combat aircraft spelled out in the United Nations resolution voted after the war.

U.S. Bars Quick Gulf Withdrawal

Reuters

DHAHRAN, Saudi Arabia — U.S. troops will still be in the Gulf in July, and more soldiers are arriving to replace some of those who have left, U.S. Army Secretary Michael Stone said Sunday.

He said here that the withdrawal of up to half a million U.S. armed forces would go ahead as quickly as possible but that a definite timetable had yet to be worked out.

The French defense minister, Pierre Joxe, said Saturday that turmoil in Iraq was preventing allied forces from making the Gulf war cease-fire official and from setting a date for a withdrawal.

Mr. Stone refused to comment on the movement of U.S. forces in southwestern Iraq, a large section of which is held by allied troops.

When asked whether U.S. troops could all be home by July 4, he replied: "I don't think we're going to have everybody out by then."

He added, "I think there will be a need to have U.S. Army forces here beyond July 4."

"There are still new units coming from the United States to replace units that are here that are going home or where there is a different requirement," he said. "We can continue the rotation if we see that there is a need for forces here beyond July 4 or whatever date you want to suggest."

Mr. Stone said preparation of heavy equipment for transport back to the United States and the need to clear unexploded mines and bombs from the battlefield would slow down the withdrawal.

U.S. Defense Secretary Dick Cheney, Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d and ultimately President George Bush would decide how swiftly the withdrawal went ahead and whether there would be a permanent U.S. military presence in the Gulf, he said.

Mr. Stone said the number of U.S. Army troops in the Gulf had dropped to around 295,000 from a peak of 305,000 during the war.

FORCES: *U.S. Overestimated Iraqi Troop Strength*

(Continued from page 1)

that U.S. intelligence knew were deployed in the Kuwaiti theater of operations. But many front-line Iraqi units were manned at only 50 percent of their full strength, and in the rear even the best artillery units were operating with little more than two-thirds of their troops, Iraqi documents show.

Republican Guard units in southern Iraq reportedly were the strongest, with approximately 80 percent of their forces in place, officials said.

In addition, photographic intelligence from satellites and spy planes exaggerated the severity of the mine fields and other obstacles that lay between the allied forces in Saudi Arabia and the frontline Iraqi troops in Kuwait, making trenches and other barriers appear more formidable than they were, according to military authorities.

U.S. intelligence assessments based on the performance of Iraqi forces during the eight-year Iran-Iraq war also overestimated the ability of Iraqi troops to effectively use the sophisticated artillery, tanks and other weaponry in their arsenal, military officials learned.

"They built these guys to be a monster," said Major General William Keys, commander of the U.S. Marines' 2d Division. He said that even the physical size of the Iraqi soldiers had been exaggerated in his mind. "I thought they were bigger people," he said.

□

It was not until after Christmas, five months after Iraq invaded Kuwait, that the initial assessment of the Iraqi military began to be punctured by the reconnaissance and Special Forces teams that had set up in guard posts along the border and in cramped holes in Iraqi-held territory.

The border teams fired round after round into Kuwait in artillery probes, and discovered that the Iraqis could not accurately pinpoint American positions to return fire.

The Marine commander, Lieutenant General Walter Boomer, recounted that after two weeks of these probes, Colonel Richard Barry, chief of the reconnaissance and surveillance teams, told him: "Those bastards have been shooting at me — they know where I am and they can't hit me. I don't think they're all that great."

With those reports, American field commanders began to suspect serious shortcomings in the Iraqi military. "As we began to accumulate evidence during those later weeks, we all began to sense certainly they were not up to strength," General Boomer said. "But we weren't going to say anything about it."

Just as the U.S. intelligence agencies reported the massive buildup of Iraqi troops along the Kuwaiti border in late July but failed to predict President Saddam Hussein's intent to invade the oil-rich emirate, these same institutions were unable to gauge the Iraqi soldiers' lack of commitment to fight a war for a cause they did not support.

"Intelligence concentrated on things, people, equipment, numbers," said Lieutenant Colonel Keith L. Holcomb, commander of a Marine team that penetrated into Iraqi territory to gather firsthand intelligence in the days before the ground war began.

"War is a contest of wills," he said. "It's an intangible."

The Iraqis, he said, "didn't have the will."

While many commanders now concede that the Iraqi military was only a fraction of the powerhouse it was portrayed, they contend that the early assessments contributed significantly to a battle plan that allowed allied troops to overwhelm the Iraqi military with relatively small numbers of casualties on the allied side.

"The intelligence guys are paid to give you the worst case, within limits," General Boomer said. "I think to some degree they did that, and that wasn't a failing on their part. In fact, if anything, it helped us."

Battlefield assessments and captured models showing in elaborate detail some Iraqi defensive positions indicate that the Iraqis had devised professional, well-planned defenses.

Many defensive bunker complexes were masterfully designed. The main ammunition and supply depot for the Iraq Army corps assigned to defend central Kuwait apparently went undetected by allied intelligence and remained well-stocked and intact until Marine forces overran it.

Vast stocks of ammunition — most of it produced in Jordan — were found with combat units throughout the battlefield, indicating that the Iraqis were equipped to fight far longer than they did. U.S. forces also found ammunition from the Soviet Union, China, Germany and the United States.

□

In contrast to the Iraqi front lines, the bunkers of troops stationed nearer Kuwait City were amply supplied with sacks of potatoes and rice and other food. In some areas, prefabricated houses with toilets, showers and kitchens had been buried in the sand.

Personnel logs discovered in dozens of Iraqi command bunkers show that up until a few weeks before the air war began, Iraqi commanders allowed their soldiers to take leaves to visit their families. Those same documents show that at least 20 percent of the troops never returned to their units.

"I think desertions really hurt them," said Colonel Bill Steed, plans chief for the Marine operation. "They had some units way below 50 percent strength."

As allied aircraft began pounding Iraqi military positions in January, Iraqi commanders formed execution squads and ordered them to shoot any troops caught trying to defect or sneak away from their units, according to military interviews with captured officers.

Meanwhile, from their body-sized holes in the sand inside Iraqi-held territory, U.S. reconnaissance teams began to discover details of the deterioration and lack of military commitment among Iraqi troops that had remained invisible to aerial intelligence.

On the night of Feb. 17, three six-member reconnaissance teams slipped across the Kuwait border. For the next 76 hours they crept through Iraqi defenses by night and hid in burlap-covered sand holes by day. They communicated by radio to their rear base using one-word codes: "Cougar" meant the men were safe inside their holes, "alligator," in case they were discovered and came under attack.

At one point, Sergeant John Smith, 32, heard Iraqi voices and coughs beneath his feet. He had walked across the top of a buried bunker.

On the second night, the teams reached an Iraqi mine field. Four Iraqi soldiers began walking toward one of the teams. The Marines waited breathlessly, trapped between approaching enemy troops and the mines. The Iraqis sauntered past, oblivious to the intruders in the darkness.

Using night-vision goggles, the men picked their way through Iraqi mine fields and began learning that the mines — although they were vast in number and variety — were clumsily laid, most visible atop the ground. Before dawn, they each spent about two hours digging small trenches in the sand. During the day, with burlap veils covering their bodies and faces, the men peered through binoculars at an Iraqi encampment about 900 meters (1,000 yards) away.

Powell Says U.S. Feared Iraqi Move on Saudi Ports

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — General Colin L. Powell has said that the "Number One concern" of the U.S. military in August was the possibility that Iraq would quickly move into northeastern Saudi Arabia to seize the ports that became instrumental in the allied military buildup.

The chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, speaking at a meeting of the National Newspaper Association, said such an Iraqi drive in the first 30 days after it occupied Kuwait would have created "a very, very difficult situation, because we would have lost the ports that we used to get into Saudi Arabia."

In his speech Friday, the general said that in addition to the ports, including those at Jubail and Dhahran, Iraq could have taken Saudi Arabia's main oil fields and desalination plants. U.S. resistance would mostly have been limited to air strikes from aircraft carriers and from Saudi bases in other parts of the country.

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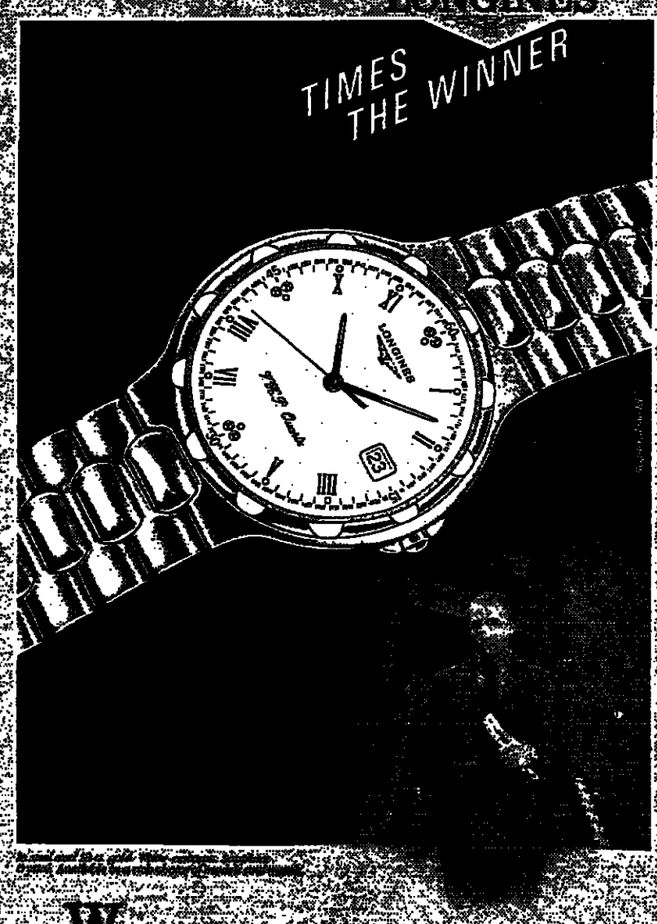

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IRAQ: *Capital a Target*

(Continued from page 1)

weeks since allied forces stopped their bombardment.

Accounts by witnesses Sunday morning painted vivid scenes of death and destruction in several cities south of Baghdad, which the government said it had recaptured in recent days after bloody fighting with insurgents.

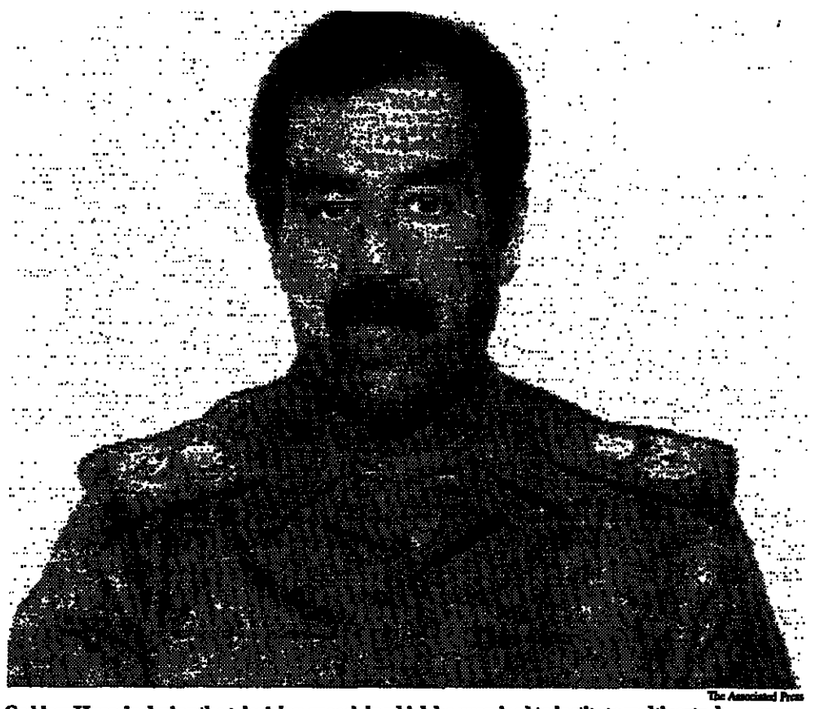
The descriptions apparently were intended to reinforce President Hussein's assertion that government troops had broken the Shiite rebel resistance in the south and had recaptured towns that rebels said earlier.

They also sought to portray the destruction resulting from the insurrection as the work of "saboteurs and thugs who are trying to hide behind Islam and its heavenly teachings," according to a commentary broadcast Sunday and attributed to a religious scholar.

In describing the war scene, the newspapers Ath Thawra and Al Qadisiya published photographs of dead bodies outside heavily damaged buildings, including local health clinics and the ruling Arab Ba'ath Socialist Party headquarters, in the town of Hilla, 100 kilometers south of Baghdad. Last week, rebel forces claimed control of Hilla and several neighboring towns.

In Karbala, the site of one of Islam's holiest shrines, the newspaper said insurgents who briefly held the city had killed dozens of people in an attack on a hospital and had smashed statues and burned hundreds of cars across the city.

Reports described stocks of guns and ammunition abandoned by rebels and scattered around the city, including a cache inside an Islamic monument.



The Associated Press

Saddam Hussein during the television speech in which he promised to institute multiparty democracy.

Arab Held in Athens In Achille Lauro Case

The Associated Press

GENOA — A Palestinian convicted in absentia of helping to plan the 1985 hijacking of the Achille Lauro cruise ship has been arrested in Athens, the Italian news agency ANSA reported Sunday.

Citing unidentified sources from the Genoa prosecutor's office, ANSA said that the Palestinian, Abdulrahim Khaled, was arrested several days ago and that Italy would request his extradition.

FIRES: *Kuwait Pollution Spreads*

(Continued from page 1)

black clouds through satellite pictures and weather charts.

"We can see the smoke as it travels up to a distance of 700 miles," said Dr. Keith Browning at the British Meteorological Office. "After that it becomes too diffuse to be detected by the satellite, though it still exists."

The worst part of the smog blanket, he said, hovers over Kuwait, Iraq and Iran and then spreads north, south or west, depending on the winds.

Yet even if the satellite sees the plume as faint, he said, pollution in the clouds causes acid rain up to 1,200 miles away.

"This is the dirtiest burn you can imagine," said Dr. Klaus Hasselmann, director of the Max Planck Institute of Meteorology in Hamburg, Germany, where a team has studied the effects of the soot in the atmosphere.

"There is very little oxygen and we reckon that some 10 percent of the total emissions are being converted into soot."

Weather charts of the British Meteorological Office showed that soot-and acid-bearing clouds had rained on Turkey and reached the western shore of the Black Sea, touching Bulgaria, Romania and the southern Soviet Union.

Dr. Browning said there were patches over Saudi Arabia. But he said that prevailing western winds had driven most of the polluted clouds over parts of Iraq and all of Iran and that they were becoming more diffuse over Afghanistan and Pakistan.

Specialists said they worried most about the black rain falling in the region beyond Kuwait and the deserts, where forests and fields begin.

If millions of tons of oil and gas burn for one to two years in Kuwait, as feared, they said, the fallout and the rise in acidity can affect forests and food crops.

"These emissions coming off Kuwait are unlike anything we have ever seen," said Paul Crutzen, a Dutch meteorologist who drew attention to the impact of tropical forest fires on the atmosphere.

Muslims Begin Ramadan Fast Around World

Agence France-Presse

NICOSIA — Muslims began the monthlong fast of Ramadan on Sunday as Syria's religious affairs minister said the Arabs were united in their efforts to "bury the biblical dreams of Greater Israel."

While the fast began throughout most of the Arab world, religious authorities could not confirm the appearance of the new moon in Morocco and Algeria, which will start Ramadan on Monday, along with Iran, which is predominantly Shiite.

Ramadan marks the month during which, in the year 622 A.D., the Koran, was revealed to Mohammed.

Islam forbids sex and the consumption of food, liquid or tobacco during daylight hours for the duration of the month. While Muslims around the world fast during the day, they spend much of the night at traditional feasts, called *iftar*.

200,000 Iraq Troops Fled From Air Raids, U.S. Says

Los Angeles Times Service

RIYADH — New evidence indicates that allied bombs killed far fewer Iraqi soldiers than previously estimated but caused enemy troops to desert in such large numbers that some defensive lines were left virtually unmanned, according to U.S. military commanders.

American officers reviewing the latest data on the Gulf war now believe that the primary contribution of the relentless bombing campaign was not the physical destruction it caused but the unexpected extent of the psychological impact it had on Iraqi soldiers.

At least 200,000 Iraqi soldiers are now believed to have fled their positions during the five weeks of the air campaign, according to senior officers here and in Washington. The estimate, based on extensive prisoner-of-war interrogations, would mean that two Iraqis in five had deserted by the time the ground war began.

The officials said they did not know how many Iraqis were killed in the raids. But they said an earlier estimate of 100,000 now was regarded as far too high, noting that in some units desertions exceeded casualties by 10 to one.

"What was telling about the air campaign was the psychological effect," said Brigadier General Steven Arnold, chief of operations for army forces in the Gulf and one of dozens of officers who are assessing the allied victory.

The number of Iraqi soldiers killed "was not a great number," General Arnold said, citing accounts provided by captured Iraqi commanders. "But the number of desertions was enormous. And where they lost their strength was in the desertions."

BOMBS: *High Inaccuracy Rate*

(Continued from page 1)

cause the unguided bombs were far less accurate, the portrait that emerged contrasted sharply with the high-tech, never-miss image that the Pentagon carefully cultivated during the war.

Calculations based on the information provided by General McPeak and the senior official suggested that 26,363 tons of bombs hit targets, and 62,137 tons missed.

In some ways, military analysts said, that bottom-line figure is misleading. Unguided bombs have been missing targets for as long as planes have been dropping them, and if anything was new about the Gulf war it was the quantity of precision bombs used.

General McPeak said the allied forces used one and a half times as many precision bombs in 43 days in the Gulf as the U.S. did in Vietnam during eight years of war.

But equally misleading, analysts said, is the unfailing exactness portrayed in every bombing videotape released by the military.

Senior officers have said they viewed extensive footage of bombs that missed targets — or hit targets selected in error, such as the civilian building near Iraq's Interior Ministry — but the Pentagon has released none of the footage.

General McPeak also defended the decision of allied air forces to fire upon an Iraqi convoy fleeing Kuwait City in the final days of the war. Scores of Iraqis were killed and hundreds of vehicles destroyed in the panicky retreat toward Iraq.

"When enemy armies are defeated, they retreat, often in disorder, and we have what is known in the business as the exploitation phase," he said. "It's during this phase that the true fruits of victory are achieved from combat."

He said a general's obligation is to his troops, and that "often causes us to do very brutal things. That's the nature of war."

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BELGRADE: *Crisis Deepens*

(Continued from page 1)

would destroy any semblance of Yugoslav federal unity.

But to achieve this, Mr. Milosevic would have to provoke the Croatians to attack the Krajina Serbs. A federal official said Sunday night that the Croatian authorities would not do him that favor.

Although he appeared intent on pressing ahead with his expansionist and separatist plans, Mr. Milosevic has been severely weakened in the last eight days, starting with mass demonstrations against his authoritarian policies in the streets of Belgrade on March 9.

On Friday, he and Borisav Jovic, his Serbian ally in the collective Yugoslav presidency, failed to gain endorsement of their proposal to call a state of emergency and to mobilize the army. The vote was 5 to 3.

Within hours, Mr. Jovic announced his resignation from the presidency. He was followed by the presidents of Montenegro and the Vojvodina autonomous province — both allies of Milosevic.

Mr. Milosevic then threatened to immobilize the collective presidency by arranging the dismissal of the president from the Kosovo autonomous province, which has an overwhelming majority of ethnic Albanians but is governed by Serbia. The removal of the Kosovo representative, President Riza Sapundziju, would leave the collective presidency with only four members — not enough to act.

But the Milosevic strategy has apparently been thwarted because Mr. Sapundziju can only be removed by the Kosovo parliament, which Mr. Milosevic dissolved in July.

"We will function," said a member of the presidency who spoke on condition of anonymity. "We have a majority with Sapundziju."

"I am optimistic," said Stipe Mesic, the Croatian member of the presidency, in a television interview.

Nor did it appear that Mr. Milosevic could rely any longer on the Serbian generals of the army who were close to him in the past. "There are differences inside the leadership of the army," the member of the collective presidency said. "They are paralyzed."

In recent weeks, army units were deployed to intervene in a nationality dispute in Croatia and during the violent Belgrade demonstrations. But the chances of army involvement in the nationalist disputes seemed to be dwindling.

Finally, Mr. Milosevic now faces mounting pressure in Serbia itself from the opposition parties and from the thousands of Serbs who have begun demonstrating against him.

Unlike other Yugoslav political figures, Mr. Milosevic has not distanced himself from the Communist Party and, although his party has been renamed the Socialist Party, it consists mainly of former Communists.

The opposition is now plainly anti-Communist and it is reinforced by a loose democracy movement of young Serbs.

In a speech Sunday night, Vuk Draskovic, leader of the opposition Serbian Renewal Party, accused Mr. Milosevic of trying to "stop the course of history to stay in power."

SOVIETS: *The Referendum*

(Continued from page 1)

Moldavia refused to participate in the balloting, but the military set up limited polling places in those republics on their bases and at Communist Party buildings.

A Lithuanian government spokesman said by telephone that of the 200 polling places in the republic, 153 were on army bases.

In Moldavia, the situation was tense. Policemen with riot shields had to protect ethnic Russians from hecklers as they went to vote at military barracks in Kishinev, the republican capital.

The liberal press, including Interfax, asserted that officials were assisting in vote fraud in the six republics. An Interfax reporter said he was able to vote in the Latvian capital five times.

Journalists in the Slavic provinces said they expected Mr. Gorbachev to win on the referendum vote. Grigori Volchik, an editor at the main independent newspaper in the Ural city of Perm, said that about 70 percent of eligible voters in the city went to the polls and that only about one-third of them would vote "no."

In the western Ukraine, the referendum will also carry a question on independence.

A significant vote against the union in the Ukraine, a republic of more than 50 million people, would be a considerable blow to Moscow.

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David Cantor/The Associated Press

SHOWING THEIR STRIPE — Marshals of New York's annual St. Patrick's Day Parade turning their backs as members of the Irish Gay and Lesbian Organization marched past. The group had been banned until Mayor David N. Dinkins interceded.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Heads Now Shrunk Over the Telephone

Busy executives are now getting psychiatric counseling by telephone, The New York Times reports. With phones available in trains, planes and automobiles, these executives never have to be out of touch with their therapists.

Some choose to use the phone because they cannot bear to confront their therapists face to face; others do it because they are strapped for time. Still others travel so much that they are habitually out of town on appointment days. At an average $150 per session, plus long-distance phone charges, treatment can be expensive.

"These people are strivers and strainers in everything they do," said Herbert J. Freudenberger, a psychoanalyst in New York. "They can't delegate, they must do it all themselves, so they find themselves overbooked. This, of course, is what we try to overcome in therapy."

Most therapists frown on treating patients exclusively over the phone. "I don't like it, personally," Mr. Freudenberger said. "I miss the eye contact or the occasional sigh — all the subtleties necessary to a psychoanalyst in his work. But it's better than nothing."

Short Takes

U.S. magazines are testing a system that will automatically renew subscriptions by credit card, The New York Times reports. This would obviate repeated renewal notices, which are expensive for the magazines and annoying for their subscribers, who frequently find their mailboxes flooded with renewal notices long after they have mailed in their renewal checks.

Sequels to successful films have become almost inevitable in today's Hollywood. Sequels to all three of the last year's biggest hits, "Home Alone," "Ghosts" and "Pretty Woman," are being considered. But many sequels are box-office disappointments. In the past two years only "Die Hard 2" and "Lethal Weapon II" have earned more money than the originals. "The Godfather Part III" and "Rocky V" did poorly, and "Three Men and a Little Lady," "Look Who's Talking Too," "Predator 2" and "Another 48 Hours" have not fared as well as expected.

The House of Representatives has scotched a $500,000 appropriation for a Lawrence Welk museum in the retired bandleader's hometown of Strasburg, North Dakota. The project inspired Representative Silvio O. Conte, Republican of Massachusetts, to remark last autumn, "What will they do for an encore? Earmark funds to renovate Guy Lombardo's speedboat? Or restore Artie Shaw's wedding tuxedo?" The project is not dead yet, however. An aide to Senator Quentin N. Burdick, chairman of the Appropriations Committee's subcommittee on agriculture, said the North Dakota senator "still thinks it's a very worthwhile project and expects it to receive full funding."

About People

"Experts are saying that President Bush's goal now is to politically humiliate Saddam Hussein," says Jay Leno, the television comedian. "Why don't we just make him the next Democratic presidential nominee?"

Arthur Higbee

Cold Fusion Data Are Branded as Bogus

By William J. Broad
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The startling assertion by two chemists that they had achieved nuclear fusion in a test tube was based on invented data whose publication involved a serious breach of ethics and a violation of scientific protocol, prominent scientists have concluded.

The two researchers dismiss the charge, saying that their work on low-temperature, or cold, fusion was ethically sound and beyond reproach.

The cold-fusion debate erupted two years ago when the chemists, B. Stanley Pons and Martin Fleischmann, announced at the University of Utah that they had captured the secret of the sun's energy in a test tube at room temperature.

The assertion set off a race by thousands of scientists around the world to duplicate the experiment in the hope that they could develop a new source of safe cheap and virtually limitless energy.

Now, a new book by a respected scientist says the crucial evidence in the original assertion was so skewed as to be "invented."

The book, "Too Hot to Handle," to be published in May by Princeton University Press, is by Frank Close, a physicist with top posts at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory in Tennessee and the Rutherford Laboratory in Britain.

In a telephone interview last week, Mr. Close said that publication of the Utah data with no hint of their dubious origin was a "serious error of judgment" that violated the scientific code of ethics. Other scientists with knowledge of the affair have come to similar conclusions.

"I was convinced for a while it was absolute fraud," said Richard D. Petrasso, a fusion scientist at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

"Now I've softened," he said. "They probably believed in what they were doing. But how they represented it was a clear violation of how science should be done."

Michael H. Salamon, a physicist at the University of Utah who had close contact with the researchers, said that, scientifically, it was inexcusable not to have explained how the shift occurred between the data measured in the laboratory and those published in the original scientific paper.

But Mr. Fleischmann said he strongly disagreed. In a telephone interview from his home in Britain, he denied any impropriety and said the data presented were perfectly legitimate for a first paper.

But Mr. Fleischmann conceded that he now considered the disputed data "rubbish," although he said he still believed in cold fusion.

Mr. Fleischmann conceded that he now considered the disputed data "rubbish."

The whereabouts of Mr. Pons are not publicly known, and attempts to obtain a response through his lawyer were unsuccessful. His lawyer said the assertions in the book were unfounded.

The fusion process usually requires heat of many millions of degrees to get under way.

The possibility that this might change was raised on March 23, 1989, when Mr. Pons, chairman of the chemistry department at the University of Utah, and Mr. Fleischmann of Southampton University in England, a visiting researcher at Utah, announced in Salt Lake City that they had achieved fusion at room temperature in a tabletop device.

But behind-the-scenes activity regarding the experiment is coming to light that shows crucial evidence in the original publication had been altered.

All types of nuclear fusion produce a variety of by-products, including heat, neutrons and gamma rays.

Heat is ambiguous as proof of a nuclear reaction, as such chemical devices as batteries also produce heat.

A critical "signature" of fusion is considered to be neutrons of a particular energy, as well as the gamma rays produced when the speeding neutrons strike surrounding material.

The Utah researchers published a scientific paper showing a gamma-ray reading at an energy level that was exactly right if the process were indeed fusion, and the finding was interpreted by many scientists as strong backing for their assertion.

This evidence was indeed vital, as there was no reading of neutron energy.

But in fact, the actual gamma-ray reading was significantly different from what appeared in print.

The man who made the original gamma-ray measurement was Robert J. Hoffman, a radiation safety officer at the university, who in March 1989 was called into the cold-fusion laboratory.

According to the new book, he found gamma rays with an energy of about 2.5 million electron-volts, or MeV, which traced out a clear peak on the screen of his detector.

In an interview, Mr. Hoffman said the cold-fusion researchers used the data "any way they liked" without consulting him.

Then, months later, he said, he found the measuring instrument to be faulty.

On March 24, 1989, the day after the Utah news conference at which the discovery was announced, Mr. Pons and Mr. Fleischmann sent a paper to the British journal Nature that included the 2.5 MeV figure, according to the new book. That paper was later withdrawn, its data never made public.

On March 28, Mr. Fleischmann, presented the 2.5 MeV figure to a science group at Harwell, a top nuclear laboratory in Britain, according to the new book.

"He was told that 2.5 MeV is the wrong place for a gamma ray coming from neutron capture," the book says.

By his next public talk, in Geneva on March 31, Mr. Fleischmann said the crucial piece of data was at 2.2 MeV, the magic number that indicated to all experts the occurrence of a fusion reaction.

In Salt Lake City, on March 29, Mr. Salamon of the university's physics department and two other physicists met with Mr. Pons. They went over a scientific paper in manuscript form that displayed the gamma peak at 2.5 MeV, as it had been measured.

"We said it was the wrong energy," Mr. Salamon recalled in an interview.

"Pons said, 'Yes, yes, we know it's 2.2 MeV.' But he glossed over the question of how he knew that. He didn't say it was a recalibration. He said we know it's 2.2."

Maxwell at the Helm: Rudderless Daily News Awaits the Hands-On Approach

By Alessandra Stanley
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The new owner of the Daily News took a moment out of a hectic, fax-filled hour last week to reflect on his management style and business philosophy.

"When I pass a belt," Robert Maxwell explained in his sepulchral baritone, "I cannot resist hitting below it."

In just a few antic days, the Czech-born British tycoon has imposed on New York City his bustling, baroque persona, which promises to fill the void left by the likes of the nearly departed Donald Trump, Edward I. Koch and George Steinbrenner.

Exactly how — and how much — he will steer the ailing newspaper is less clear.

In Britain, where he made a financial success of the Daily Mirror and several other newspapers by modernizing equipment and drastically cutting costs and manpower, Mr. Maxwell was fond of dictating headlines, pushing pet causes and dismissing subordinates at whim.

In the United States, where his many holdings include the highly profitable Macmillan publishing house, Mr. Maxwell has been slightly more laissez-faire.

"I am hands-on when I need to be hands-on," he growled.

What is no secret in even the most remote corner of his far-flung corporate empire is that Mr. Maxwell, who calls himself a socialist, is a singularly imperious boss.

Joe Haines, a former political editor of the Daily Mirror who wrote the self-made entrepreneur's authorized biography, "Maxwell," put it this way:

"He is a democrat by conviction and a dictator by practice."

Mr. Maxwell's unauthorized biographers were sued for libel.

In Britain, the flamboyant Mr. Maxwell is sometimes ridiculed by newspapers that he does not own.

"The Ego Has Landed" was the title of a profile that appeared in the Observer Magazine in June.

After spending a day with Mr. Maxwell, the author concluded, "Financial genius, I perceived, entails an infinite capacity for taking pains — or for being a pain."

Londoners swap Maxwell stories much the way Wall Street stockbrokers trade jokes of the day. These are a few that have followed him to Manhattan:

● Former employees say Mr. Maxwell once caught a courier smoking in the elevator of his London headquarters, known as Maxwell House, and dismissed him on the spot. The courier, it turned out, worked for another company.

● He once dismissed his son Ian for failing to pick him up at the airport in Paris. Ian, who was later rehired, wrote of the episode in an affectionate family birthday tribute to his father, which was recorded in the Maxwell biography, with this wistful postscript: "I do wish, however, that you would apply your oft-repeated principle, 'A pat on the head is worth 50 kicks in the b . . .,' more frequently, not just for myself but for the rest of the family and the many people who work for you directly every day."

● In the 1950s, his reputation for tying up hotel switchboards and making unappeasable demands on the staff made him unwelcome in some of New York's best hotels. On one occasion, unable to reserve a room at the hotel of his choice, he ended up at the Winslow Hotel on Madison Avenue, which he promptly denounced as a "flea pit." To make his point, he released 1,000 fleas in the elevator shaft.

These days, Mr. Maxwell is always welcome at the Waldorf-Astoria, where he reserves the presidential suite on days that he is not aboard his yacht, the 190-foot (58-meter) Lady Ghislaine.

His is a reputation that has escaped almost no one.

Prince Charles shook the publisher's hand at a charity function a few years ago, then turned to a Mirror Group editor and whispered, "Tell me, what is he really like to work for?"

One answer was provided last week by a low-level American employee, one of the legions Mr. Maxwell hired to ease his entrée into New York and a quivering witness to Mr. Maxwell's machine-gun volley of commands and reprimands, usually punctuated with the word "Nonsense!"

The young man said, "It isn't much fun knowing your job is on the line all the time."

Mr. Maxwell, 68, who works 18-hour days and crosses almost as many time zones each week, fueled by what he describes as "God-given energy," is particularly demanding of his travel entourage: two secretaries and a valet lugging numbered briefcases, portable computers, cellular phones and garment bags.

Accusations of unscrupulous behavior brought the publisher close to financial ruin in 1969, when he tried to sell his first company, Pergamon Press, to the New York financier Saul P. Steinberg.

Mr. Steinberg accused Mr. Maxwell of concealing the company's true worth, and pulled out of the deal. Mr. Maxwell was removed from the Pergamon board.

Government investigators declared him "unfit for the stewardship" of a public company.

In 1974, Mr. Maxwell regained control of Pergamon — a reversal of fortune that helped win him the nickname "the Bouncing Czech."

Mr. Maxwell said that although he would personally oversee changes at the Daily News, he would not interfere with its political editorials.

"I impose my politics at home, where I have my nationality and my vote," he said grandly. "Unlike another publisher, I am a loyal citizen and will not change my nationality."

He was referring caustically, as he often does, to his arch-rival, Rupert Murdoch, the Australian communications entrepreneur, who became a U.S. citizen in 1985.

International Herald Tribune
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Not Business as Usual

Already the United States is caught up in the inescapable contradictions of selling arms to the postwar Middle East. These sales comfort American friends, earn the selling country influence (and the selling company profits) and deter aggression and lesser forms of muscle-flexing. But they also sharpen political rivalries, divert resources and stimulate a local arms race. Some, regarding the arms themselves as a basic problem, would clamp all manner of restrictions on selling them. Others, seeing sales as neutral political instruments available for American wielding, are untroubled by the apparent contradiction of being for some sales and against others at the same time.

The Canadian government smoked out some of the Bush administration's ambivalences on this score last week. It received President George Bush in Ottawa with a proposal for a swift summit of world leaders to mobilize international resistance to Mideast arms transfers, to require that all sales be "transparent" or openly disclosed, and to plan a strategy for halting sales at a later date. Prime Minister Brian Mulroney noted accurately that most of the tens of billions in weapons that the Mideast had acquired before the war came from permanent members of the Security Council. Mr. Bush demurred.

You could say that the difference between an arms deal that encourages stability and one that feeds tension lies in the eye of the beholder. It follows that the old way of, at best, unilaterally considering each deal on its own merits (effect on stability, buyer's costs, seller's profits) and shooting for some sort of rough equilibrium is about all that can be realistically expected now. But doing arms business as usual is wildly irresponsible.

Three extra levels of concern must be insisted upon. If allied arms sales cannot at this point be efficiently managed and coordinated, and they probably cannot, then at least sellers must deepen their consultations, bring their transactions into the open and compel a kind of arms sales impact statement for each deal. A principle should be established and enforced, in the first instance by public opinion, that each seller must accept a responsibility for the political settling down of the rivalry or region into which he ships arms. And the various buyers, and especially those who are adversaries, should be brought into the discussion. These are the minimal standards under which this traffic should go on.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Honecker Gets Away

No doubt Erich Honecker, the former head of the East German state, is genuinely ill. But there was more than purely humanitarian goodwill to the Soviet decision to remove him, illegally, from the Soviet military hospital in Germany where he was being treated and fly him to Moscow.

Mr. Honecker was, involuntarily, a key figure in one of the great events of this century, the Soviet withdrawal from its East European empire. The president of the Soviet Union, Mikhail Gorbachev, signaled that momentous change irrevocably when he told Mr. Honecker that he would not use Soviet tanks to support the Communist regime in East Germany. For Mr. Honecker and his friends, it was suddenly sink or swim — and they rapidly sank.

After Germany's unification last October, a prosecutor in Berlin got a warrant for Mr. Honecker's arrest, charging him with personal responsibility for the killings of East Germans trying to escape to the West. The warrant was not served, because the Soviets refused to give the German authorities access to him at their hospital. Then, earlier this month, the prosecutor won a court ruling that the Soviet hospital had no claim to legal immunity. On Wednesday, in response, the Soviets told the Germans that they were taking Mr. Honecker out. An hour or two later, before the Germans reacted, his plane took off.

The Germans charge that Mr. Honecker's flight violates a treaty signed only last October governing the status of Soviet troops and their installations during their departure from German territory. The Soviets coolly acknowledge that they "technically" violated German sovereignty, but they plead medical necessity. The Germans demand that the Soviets return Mr. Honecker. Impossible, the Soviets reply.

As usual, Soviet intentions are not clear. Perhaps, having abandoned Mr. Honecker once, Mr. Gorbachev was unwilling to do it a second time. Or perhaps, more ominously, this operation was the work of people who oppose Mr. Gorbachev's German policy and are looking for ways to undermine it.

So far, the dismantling of Soviet control over Eastern Europe has gone astoundingly quickly and smoothly. At the least, Mr. Honecker's hasty flight eastward beyond the reach of German law suggests that nothing can be taken for granted in this extraordinary process — including the high-handed, arrogant disregard of German sovereignty by the Soviets. The matter should not be allowed to rest with a lot of mere international tut-tutting. Pressure should be brought to bear on the Soviets to reconsider this act. The collapse of the East German state leaves behind it a great historical burden of unrequited criminality and unacknowledged guilt, of which Mr. Honecker in his last years has become a powerful symbol.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Cleaning Up After Exxon

Exxon's $1 billion settlement of state and federal claims stemming from the calamitous Exxon Valdez oil spill is clearly preferable to a long and chancy trial that might have yielded a smaller penalty. But the real test will be whether the money is spent wisely. The six federal and state agencies controlling the funds will inevitably lodge competing claims. These claims must not be allowed to shortchange the main victim of one of the worst environmental disasters in American history: Prince William Sound.

Under the settlement, Exxon and a shipping subsidiary will plead guilty to four federal criminal charges, and pay an immediate criminal fine of $100 million and an additional $900 million over 10 years to settle civil claims brought by the federal government and the state of Alaska. The agreement wisely includes a "reopener" clause, obligating Exxon to pay an extra $100 million if damages turn out to be greater than presently anticipated. And while the settlement relieves Exxon of federal and state liabilities, the company still faces 300 smaller suits brought by fishermen, food processors and other individuals and businesses.

The settlement is not perfect. The Justice Department might have pressured Exxon to fork over the entire $1 billion immediately. True, Exxon has already paid a stiff price for its carelessness — $2 billion so far in cleanup costs. It is also true, as Justice argues, that the additional $1 billion cannot be spent right away. But that is disingenuous. A one-time payment would begin earning interest immediately; the same amount spread over 10 years will lose value through inflation.

A further question is why Justice chose not to sue Alyeska, the pipeline consortium composed of Exxon and other companies with drilling interests on the North Slope. Alyeska, which had piously assured the public that it could handle any emergency, thoroughly bungled the Valdez spill. One theory is that the Justice Department feared that Alyeska would countersue the Coast Guard, which also performed miserably. As one congressman put it, "For Alyeska and the Coast Guard, this agreement may be more shield than sword."

The agreement is unlikely to be changed, so the task now is to make sure it does the most good. Six different agencies — three federal, three Alaskan — will collaborate in administering the funds. The agreement calls vaguely for the "restoration, rehabilitation or replacement of natural resources" or the acquisition of "equivalent resources." Those words could mean almost anything, from cleaning beaches to land acquisition for wildlife refuges to building recreational parks to encourage tourism.

There will be many good ideas and hard choices, but the first beneficiary of the money should be the sound itself. Eleven million gallons of oil did not, as some feared, turn Prince William into a dead sea. The beaches are now much cleaner and there have been predictions, challenged by some environmentalists, that salmon runs will reach record proportions this year. But coastal wetlands have suffered grievously, as have colonies of sea birds and the bald eagles, shellfish and other species vital to the food chain and the local economy. Despite the sound's hardy resilience, there is no guarantee that the ecosystem will recover on its own. Exxon devastated that ecosystem; Exxon's money ought to be targeted first and foremost at speeding its renewal.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Business Hopes in Thailand

The new military leadership in Thailand named a Cambridge law graduate, former ambassador to Washington and eminent businessman, Anand Panyarachun, to the post of prime minister, demonstrating that the coup is aimed at quickly establishing confidence-building measures for the economy. The new regime has responded promptly by introducing measures [that include] infrastructure projects, tax reforms and liberalization of the financial sector. The central bank has announced that foreign exchange controls will be eased from April 1. In addition, with the Gulf war over, the Thai business community hopes that oil prices will fall, the booming tourist trade will be restored, rice exports to the Middle East will be resumed and Thai expatriate workers will pick up work in Iraqi and Kuwaiti reconstruction. Thailand's biggest investor, Japan, has announced that its aid program of $614 million a year will remain unaffected, while the United States, which was automatically obliged to suspend its economic and military aid program, has indicated that its traditional relationship with Thailand would be restored at an appropriate time.

— Dialogue (Dhaka, Bangladesh).

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OPINION

America in the World: Good Sense Instead of Slogans

By Leslie H. Gelb

NEW YORK — Americans transform every success and every failure in foreign affairs into a policy doctrine and a political cudgel. We refuse to rest until we possess one lens through which to view the world and one answer for all challenges. We are forever brushing off small but important lessons in the quest for great and single truths.

Ours is a short and tumultuous history of taking largely unique events — the fall of Eastern Europe and China to communism, the Korean War, the Cuban missile crisis, Vietnam — and elevating their purported lessons into policy dogmas, be they Truman Doctrines, Kennedy Corollaries or Vietnam Syndromes.

Once these theologies are enshrined, high priests wield them as clubs to destroy political adversaries. At some point they are blinded by their own convictions and commit blunders, which, in turn, give rise to new dogmas and new blunders. We are the monotheists of world politics. Yet we keep abandoning one god for another with unholy frequency.

Once again, the nation seems poised to bury what the ascendant high priests call the Vietnam Syndrome in order to establish yet another new world order. It may come to be known as the Iraq Pandemic.

The priests of this new order start, appropriately, by settling old historical scores. They charge that the war against Iraq shows that the United States could have won in Vietnam if the military had not been handcuffed by timorous civilians. But just as Vietnam did not prove success to be impossible or too costly in Iraq, Iraq does not prove that victory was achievable in Vietnam.

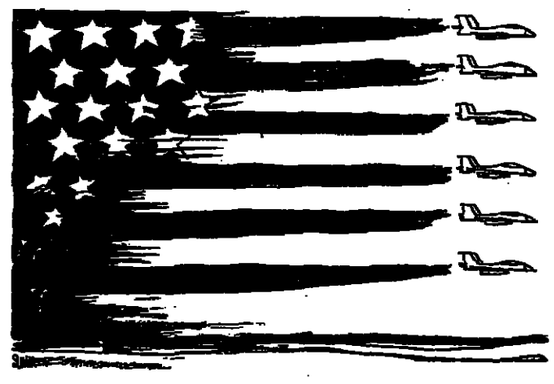
The United States could have obliterated North Vietnamese cities and bombed the dikes and flooded the rice fields. (It did not do such things in Iraq, either.) It could have fought the ground war more relentlessly and spread the fighting into Communist sanctuaries in Cambodia and Laos much sooner. Maybe Hanoi would have surrendered then; maybe not. Unlike the conventional victory over Iraq, Vietnam was essentially a guerrilla war, a continuation of a nationalist anti-colonialist struggle and a civil war. Even Hanoi's military defeat would not have ended such a war once and for all.

The new-order priests also inveigh against liberal Democrats, who, they say, are traumatized by Vietnam, do not fathom the realities of power and have an almost absolute aversion to the use of force. Unfortunately, this is true of a number of Democrats.

But most Democrats do not fit this caricature and draw quite sensible lessons from Vietnam. They see in that experience the need to distinguish between countries, to define U.S. vital interests more rigorously, to understand the imperviousness of most problems to military solutions, and the limits of American power.

There is a healthy skepticism here, not dogma. Democrats with this outlook reluctantly went along with President George Bush's invasion of Panama but are not surprised to find that Manuel Noriega's successors also condone drug running and money laundering.

In thinking about the Gulf, many such Democrats took their skepticism too far. They focused far too much on the problems that war would not solve and not at all on the one problem, Saddam Hussein's military power, that it would eradicate. Iraq thus holds a critical lesson for moderate Democrats.



But the new-order priests shrug off such specific lessons about distinctions. They want Democratic scalps. They also want to squash the healthy skepticism derived from Vietnam and replace it whole cloth.

Mr. Bush pushes his new world order. With more collective security, billions for economic development, more democracy, conventional arms for the good guys and no terror weapons for anyone, it has the makings of a Bush Doctrine. Charles Krauthammer, in The New Republic, goes further, calling for a policy of "robust and difficult interventionism."

Their schemes contain good ideas. The problem is that they lead down the path to new dogma, to the single answer of America becoming the world's policeman under the umbrella of collective security. Both schemes would result in a vast overextension of U.S. interests and power. Both make the Iraq experience the rule rather than the exception.

America's strength lies in its regenerative powers, its pragmatism and its common sense. The nation does not need a new truth; it needs many — with the wisdom and courage to choose among them.

The New York Times.

The United Nations Idea Deserves Fair Debate in Washington

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — The next big international crisis is going to be handled more or less according to the pattern of American dominance established in the Iraq war.

This looks increasingly probable, given the way American officials are now coming forward with American proposals for the Middle East scene. It reflects the postwar glow. But should this not be a moment at least to consider alternative ways?

Of the two other broad policies available, one involves a partnership with the Soviet Union, and it is under something of a cloud. The Kremlin's domestic distractions are widely seen as semi-permanent and internationally incapacitating. There is a lingering feeling that in the Iraq crisis the Soviet role was politically crucial in helping to provide a broad international framework for use of force but was operationally negligible and even mischievous in the diplomatic particulars. Washington's "Soviet party," centered in the State Department, is on the defensive.

The other alternative entails a deepening reliance on the United Nations. But by "deepening," I mean a good bit more than the more extensive use of the United Nations' forums, such as the Security Council and its procedures for peacekeeping, mediation and the like that we have seen in recent years. All of this flowed from the end of the Cold War and will, if we are fortunate, continue. President George Bush has been its effective champion.

The question that the Gulf success forces, however, is whether there is not an even broader set of uses for the United Nations. Call them peace enforcement and world order. They are discussed unsentimentally in the March 7 New York Review of Books by Brian Urquhart, a former soldier and UN chief of peacekeeping.

A new mission means at least a range of anticipatory diplomatic interventions and at most a UN army under a blue flag. The United Nations would not just put a Security Council stamp on the exercise of force by member states but would raise and command expeditionary forces. Their mission would go beyond the familiar keeping of a cease-fire or peace already arrived at, into the graver business of imposing peace on a duly declared aggressor.

The argument against it is that it would cost Americans exclusive national command authority and the manifest satisfactions and rewards of being in charge. I do not dismiss these considerations lightly. Some of them may be the attributes of national vanity, but the liberation of Kuwait speaks its own messages about the possibilities of American leadership.

Why, then, consider it? It would spare Americans the burdens of coping, perhaps alone, perhaps endlessly and too expensively, with the world as it is likely to be.

And how is the world likely to be? A certain dream image floats in the air of a rather uncluttered and neatly defined world whose virtuous members are defended against the leading threat — other Saddams — by American rectitude and power. Meanwhile, nations go about the business of finding their separate ways to democracy and a free market.

But the emergence of other Saddams may be the least of our troubles. Brian Urquhart's world seems to me much the more realistic: "We are entering a period of great instability, characterized by longstanding international rivalries and resentments, intense ethnic and religious turmoil, a vast flow of arms and military technology, domestic disintegration, poverty and deep economic inequities, instantaneous communication throughout the world, population pressures, natural and ecological disasters, the scarcity of vital resources and huge movements of population."

In such a situation, he concludes, no one nation, or even a partnership of two or three nations, is going to be able to assume the role of world arbitrator and policeman, even if you suppose that the other nations would accept it, which they are unlikely to do. The United Nations, therefore, must be "brought to maturity" to take over that role.

The United Nations is an imperfect institution in its processes and, not least, in the attitudes people have to it. It needs to be rescued not just from those who would abuse it but also from those who would give it a blank check to rule in the name of principle.

The larger case for the United Nations is not clear-cut and unanswerable. But I do not see that America's political society, let alone its government, is fairly considering it. This is a moment of global hinging. There has not been the debate to make clear that an American peace is now the way to go.

The Washington Post.

India: Friendly Outside Pressure Can Help Correct the Course

By James Clad

WASHINGTON — Chronic inflation, foreign debt, an economic slump, religious rioting and political instability test the world's secon most populous country as never before. The West must think out a strategic and financial response to the most complex crisis since India won independence from Britain in 1947.

The subtitle of V. S. Naipaul's latest book on India, "A Million Mutinies Now," says it all. With the recent resignation of Prime Minister Chandra Shekhar, three governments have come and gone in 16 months. Now the country faces a national election in the searing heat of May.

Mr. Shekhar's minority government was forced out of office in part because bitter controversy erupted over his decision to allow U.S. and allied transport planes to refuel in India on their way to the Gulf. His premiership rested solely on the whim of Rajiv Gandhi's Congress Party, defeated in November 1989 but still the largest bloc in the lower house of Parliament.

The coming election promises only more instability. The bigger faction of former Prime Minister V. P. Singh's Janata Dal will make blatant appeals to lower-caste identities. Mr. Shekhar will promise bogus socialism. The Hindu revivalist Bharatiya Janata Party will call for equipping the armed forces with nuclear weapons, banning the slaughter of cows and knocking down mosques built on Hindu holy sites. Two Communist parties will reaffirm India's quirky position as home ground for the most old-fashioned Marxist rhetoric left in the world.

All this drift and confusion might not matter in a steadier era, but these are not good times. Unlike the 1970s, the Congress Party cannot find a ground swell of support on which to ride back to majority power.

India faces a jumble of problems all intersecting at the same time. The Gulf crisis raised imported costs and sharply cut back large financial remittances from Indians working in the region. Price inflation has reached 15 percent in the cities. After riots between Hindus and minority Muslims, some Indian observers speak of the worst unrest since the partition to form India and Pakistan 44 years ago. Revolts in Kashmir, the Punjab and Assam have swollen in the last 16 months, provoking heavy repression.

Quarreling over retaining English as an official language has erupted anew. So has the thorny issue of caste, after plans were announced in 1990 to set aside a large slice of government jobs for "backward caste" members. In waves of unrest starting nine months ago, dozens of students immolated themselves in protest.

A program to liberalize the economy is all but frozen. Foreign debt exceeds $75 billion. Trade remains in chronic deficit. The annual budget deficit is equivalent to 10 percent of GDP. Foreign investment, already small, is declining. Foreign exchange reserves have shrunk to an all-time low relative to necessary import cover.

Despite this sea of troubles, the West must retain a sense of perspective. The weather continues to favor India; so do some areas of the economy, including export-oriented industries. India's democratic norms instill confidence that, as in the past, current challenges will be overcome.

But the malaise may go deeper. This is evident in the decline of the legal and educational systems, in police corruption and in irresponsible populist politics. India's underpaid bureaucratic elite has become demoralized, while the army's professionalism is under assault as it is called in to suppress domestic disorders.

In New Delhi, the political mind-set remains frozen in the rhetoric of the 1950s and '60s, the time of the "command economy" and nonalignment. The Gulf crisis came as the latest shock to bureaucrats unable to comprehend the demise of the Soviet Union. For two decades, India had a special relationship with Moscow. Now there is no longer a Cold War in which India can play the role of unsolicited balancer. India could not have been more marginalized during the Gulf war if it had tried.

That sense of irrelevance may lie behind new flights of expensive fancy. A recently retired army chief wants the country to go overtly nuclear. India exploded a nuclear device in 1974 but denies equipping its forces with nuclear weapons. Rajiv Gandhi, who may regain the prime minister's chair after May, is talking about lifting India's nuclear weapons program "from capability to capacity."

In this harvest of troubles, most self-inflicted, India's friends face a subtle challenge. While keeping faith with the country's essential survivability, they must try to turn the elite away from its stale posturing. The normally reticent Japanese have begun asking hard questions. When Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu visited New Delhi last year, he astonished his hosts by his criticism of excessive defense spending and his plain speaking on other topics.

This sense of India being out of step points to the right foreign response. The West can do little to ensure more responsible government, but it can and should demand more conditionality for the foreign aid that India will seek from multilateral institutions.

Deficit spending reductions, a drop in military spending, abandonment of foolish promises to waive rural loans, and faster rapprochement with Pakistan should be on the agenda when India next comes to the Paris Club for help. The West should be generous but must insist upon conditionality tough enough to start weaning India away from habits that are partly to blame for the present mess. Amid the million mutinies, India's friends are entitled to a little rebelliousness, too.

The writer, a senior associate of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, was South Asia correspondent for the Far Eastern Economic Review until last December. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Palestine: A Matter for the Palestinians to Decide

By Edward W. Said

NEW YORK — As Iraq endures tragic paroxysms of disintegration and suffering, a solution to the question of Palestine seems more or less to be on, with an amazingly durable cast of the usual suspects trying to appear different and more effective than before. Let them try, by all means, but let them approach matters honestly. For it is also true that large numbers of Palestinians — essentially unarmed and unprotected — are more dramatically vulnerable today.

Consider that West Bank and Gaza Palestinians are presided over by a far-right, essentially fundamentalist Israeli cabinet. About 300,000 Palestinians reside in Lebanon, where in 1982 hundreds were massacred at Sabra and Chatila. Pogroms against Palestinians have begun in Kuwait, where an indefinite martial law is likely to entail mass deportations, internment camps and an even less enviable status for an unjustly scapegoated people with basically nowhere else to go.

And still the search for "acceptable" representatives continues — a grotesque and time-wasting effort if there ever was one. Everyone knows exactly who representative Palestinians are.

Yet, a few days ago the Saudi and Kuwaiti foreign ministers went to Damascus to meet the Palestinian dissidents maintained as wards by Syria as a goad to Yasser Arafat. Between them these Syrian Palestinians represent no significant number of Palestinians at all; this effort by the Gulf states is meant quite simply to bleed, confuse and divide this long-suffering and dispossessed nation even further.

With a few exceptions, the Israeli peace movement has waltzed sanctimoniously off the scene, its excuse being Palestinian support for Iraq, as if the Palestinian situation under Israeli military occupation had been just wonderful before the Gulf war.

The Palestinian tragedy therefore continues, with murderous villainy and preening hypocrisy exacting a dreadful price from students who have no schools or universities, men and women who have little food, no jobs, no political rights, no certainty of life, residence or even subsistence nourishment and water a week hence.

What could be more disheartening than for the superpower that has completely destroyed Iraq as a functioning country, all the while proclaiming a United Nations mandate, now to send its secretary of state around the Middle East to "consult" with its various clients on what to do about Palestinians — even as Security Council Resolution 681, which was passed unanimously on Dec. 20, goes unheeded, unimplemented, unrecalled.

Under that resolution (blocked for a month by the United States), the United Nations was supposed to actively protect Palestinians from brazen violations of the Geneva conventions by Israel. Nothing has changed, except that Israel continues the violations and has been given an additional $750 million to settle many Russian Jews on Palestinian land. Such incoherence and immorality are breathtaking.

What Palestinians have suffered at the hands of Israel, the United States and the Arab states well antedates what PLO leaders are now being preached at for having said (which was often both wrong and embarrassingly silly) during the Gulf crisis.

Arab support for Palestinian self-determination was, as the history of the Gulf attests, always the result of popular pressure on the rulers, and not of their goodness of heart. What the Egyptian president now promotes he does mainly because he wants some Arab legitimacy to dress up his support of the domestically unpopular American-Saudi stand against Iraq.

So to look past the cant and hypocrisy that clot the scene is to realize that the main hope for any serious Palestinian resolution cannot be in a Pax Americana brokered by dithering enemies of the Palestinian people but in a renewed all-Palestinian effort to take the case directly in hand.

On the minus side, the odds against success are obviously staggering, with widespread dispersion and economic hardship much greater than ever. On the plus, a perfectly plain linkage (there all along, of course) exists between the occupations of Kuwait and Palestine. In addition, there is the tremendous resilience and unconquerable will of the people themselves. And last, there is a solid world consensus on behalf of Palestinian rights.

What to do? Herewith the proposals of a nonexpert but independent and committed Palestinian partisan.

A return to the ways and means of the past is unconscionable. Palestinians should be the first to describe things as they are, avoiding euphemism and servility, requiring accountability and seriousness of purpose from leaders and each other alike. The situation is not only bleak, it is terrible. There is hope, but only Palestinians can articulate their vision creatively, and only they can say whether it is satisfactorily being realized.

A provisional government or government in exile has to be formed by and for the Palestinian people, under United Nations auspices. An agreement with Israel, and with Jordan, for a form of independence acceptable to the residents of the West Bank and Gaza must be directly negotiated and must be validated right away by the PLO. The basis should be UN Resolutions 242, 338 and 181 (partition), according to the terms of the Palestine National Council Resolutions of November 1988. These prescient and peacefully accommodating terms have never been repudiated or modified, as few commentators seem to recall.

The situation of Palestinian exile populations has to be normalized by giving people options for compensation, citizenship or, if at all possible, repatriation. Here the terms of the Geneva conventions and Resolution 681, plus all other human rights protocols, must apply. There is no reason for further Palestinian statelessness and none for punitive and invidious laws against residence; no excuse for discrimination, abuse, insecurity. As an early step, a census of Palestinians should be taken. Only an active Palestinian government and the United Nations, preferably with direct U.S. support, can take charge of such things.

Ideally we would also have a worldwide moratorium on efforts to find "a solution to the Palestinian problem" that does literally everything except address Palestinian grievances themselves. Looking for (a) "alternative" representatives, (b) ways of endlessly trying to allay Israeli insecurity as Israeli troops sit on top of Palestinians and (c) circumlocutions to avoid discussing the most flagrant abuses of reason or morality — all these ought to be given up on grounds of rudimentary decency.

Almost 5 million Palestinians constitute a nation. Like other nations they expect not to be killed and punished because they do not now have a state to defend, repatriate or enfranchise them. The calculated, leisurely sadism of the current high-level tours and parleys is an affront to humanity and negates the compassion and insight that ought to prevail.

The writer, a professor of English at Columbia University and member of the Palestine National Council, contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1891: Irish Groups Arm

NEW YORK — The Ancient Order of Hibernians of Brooklyn has appointed a committee to arrange and organize military bodies for the purpose of co-operating with any movement that may be made in the United States against Britain. Several secret meetings have been held to arrange details. In an interview a committee member said yesterday [March 16], "We intend to have a rifle corps attached to each division. An Irish federation of the thirty-two counties is also being formed into a military organization. Such a union is now wanted in this country where we fear the English element will increase to the detriment of the Irish-Americans."

1916: Prussian Dissent

LONDON — Herr Liebknecht, speaking in the Prussian Diet, asserted that the assassination at Sarajevo has been considered by many Germans a beneficial act of God. The deputy was twice called to order. A noisy tumult ensued, and all the members, except the six Socialists, left the Chamber. Another incident had occurred when Herr Hoffman, a Socialist, said, "War throws ridicule on God, Christianity and all human culture. Sooner or later peace will end the unutterable sufferings of mankind."

1941: Arms Production

WASHINGTON — Pointing to an impending increase of more than 80 per cent in activity of the nation's vital war industries by reason of President Roosevelt's aid-to-Britain program and America's own defense plans, William S. Knudsen, director of the Office of Production and Management, called today [March 17] for a vast speed-up in the training of skilled workers for production "on a scale that has never even been approached before." Our very best may not be enough, Mr. Knudsen warned.

— From the New York edition of the New York Herald Tribune.

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Herald Tribune. (International)

BUSINESS / FINANCE

** MONDAY, MARCH 18, 1991

EUROBONDS

Analysts Say That Dollar Is Due for a Correction

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — After underestimating the strength of the dollar's advance and also the currency's ability to withstand concerted intervention, analysts are more than ever convinced that economic fundamentals in the United States do not yet warrant such a steep recovery. They say that the higher the dollar rises, the more vulnerable it becomes to a setback.

"It's amusing how the market usually underestimates the ability of central banks to impose their will," observed Jim O'Neill, London-based economist for Swiss Bank Corp. "Five weeks ago central bankers were buying dollars amidst considerable doubts their efforts would succeed in lifting it." Now, with the dollar up almost 11 percent at a seven-month high against the Deutsche mark — and up to nearly 1.61 DM from 1.57 DM last week alone — he says, "there is a similar disbelief that they can halt its advance."

> 'The market underestimates central banks' ability to impose their will.'

"Personally, I have quite a lot faith in central banks," he added. "They virtually always get their way."

Other analysts agreed. "The dollar can't climb from 1.44 DM to 1.85 DM in a straight line without any significant correction along the way," says Jonathan Wilmot at Credit Suisse First Boston in London. "We will see a reversal before it can resume its climb."

The only wild card that could send the dollar soaring still higher, analysts agree, is if Sunday's referendum in the Soviet Union results in the removal of Mikhail S. Gorbachev as president. The outcome of the vote is not expected to be known until Monday or Tuesday.

"Only if Gorbachev goes does the dollar continue to strengthen," says Mr. O'Neill. "The market fears the return of an iron fist in the Soviet Union and the mass emigration that it could inspire."

THAT POSSIBILITY ASIDE, John Lipsky, an analyst at Salomon Brothers, warned that the dollar could be halted by a combination of more forceful intervention and a rise in money market rates in Frankfurt and Tokyo.

"The conventional wisdom in the market is that neither the Bundesbank nor the Bank of Japan can afford to raise interest rates and therefore are severely constrained in trying to prevent additional dollar strength," he said.

"But the central banks do have options," he continued. "They can push up money market rates without having to raise official rates."

In the face of continued dollar strength, Mr. Lipsky said he expected the Bundesbank on Tuesday to move its weekly auction of funds to the banking system to a variable-rate tender from the current fixed-rate format, which has kept the cost of overnight money stable at 8½ percent.

"A threat of stinginess in the Bundesbank's allocation of funds could be enough to push call money to the 9 percent ceiling of the Lombard rate," he said. That would increase the cost to speculators who borrow marks to buy dollars.

He noted that overnight rates in Japan rose about a quarter-point last week to 8.3 percent, an increase that was widely interpreted to be linked to approaching fiscal year-end on March 31. But Mr. Lipsky observed that "it should be seen as a warning that the Bank of Japan made no effort to resist the increase."

One point stressed by Mr. Lipsky and Christopher Potts at Banque IndoSuez was that the rush into the dollar had not yet been accompanied by substantial shifts into purchases of dollar stocks and bonds. Only such capital flows generated by investors selling foreign assets to move into dollar securities can sustain a powerful rally, they said.

"This is the interbank market buying the dollar," said Mr. Potts, "it's not backed up by capital flows."

In the international capital market, bankers reported modest demand for short-dated dollar bonds. Maturities of five to seven years are preferred to 10-year paper because of the reduced exposure to the risk that a U.S. economic recovery later this year could start pushing up long-term rates.

Belgium is expected to tap the market this week with a $400 million issue. Intense bidding by banks to win the mandate probably means the paper will be issued at extremely aggressive terms.

Of special note last week was the appearance of Ford Capital, which issued $200 million of five-year notes carrying a coupon of 9¼ percent and priced to yield 135 basis points, or hundredths of a percentage point, over comparably dated government paper.

Apart from triple-A-rated General Electric Capital Corp., no

See EUROBONDS, Page 9

Some Good News Among the Bad About the U.S. Economy

By Louis Uchitelle
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Amid the almost daily evidence of the continued deterioration of the U.S. economy, there are beginning to be signs of improvement.

The encouraging reports are popping up in such diverse areas as construction, electronics and automobiles. Executives and economists warn against interpreting these straws in the wind as a turnaround in the economy, but they might provide the beginnings of one later on.

Much of the good news comes with caveats. American Express Co., for example, reports "a slight uptick" lately in the use of its 26 million credit cards, but not enough to declare that people are spending more. The automotive industry notes that car and truck sales have risen since January, but only to levels that are not yet respectable even for a recession.

And Sears, Roebuck & Co. says women are buying more clothes, but for the job, not for leisure.

"We have managed double-digit sales increases in women's clothing because most of our inventory is in career wear," said Dorrit Bern, merchandising manager for women's clothing. "But casual wear isn't selling. The instant-gratification purchase isn't present in this recession. The situation is tough."

The appearance of good economic news in the midst of a recession is not unusual.

It has happened in past recessions, which have then often continued without abating, said Albert T. Sommers, a senior economist at the Conference Board. He calls these episodes "intuitive leaps forward" that anticipate the end of a recession, sometimes prematurely.

The stock market, with its sharply rising prices since early January, reflects such an anticipatory leap on the part of investors, Mr. Sommers said.

The good news, in fact, comes in the midst of plenty of bad. In the last two weeks, government reports showed that unemployment rose sharply in February while the industrial production index plunged, and inventories grew in January for the third consecutive month.

That means production outstripped demand and the unsold surplus went into warehouses. If the trend were to continue, production would be cut another notch and more workers idled.

For the moment, however, Robert A. Mosbacher, the secretary of commerce, and others in the Bush administration, are making the most of the positive reports, suggesting that they signal that the recession's hardest months might be over.

Nevertheless, Mr. Mosbacher acknowledges that the good news is still too "fragmentary" to serve as the basis of a trustworthy forecast that the recession is entering its final phase.

"When you hear these things, you sort of assume that in a month or two we will start getting some data that will show an upturn in some areas," he said, "and maybe by the end of the summer, we'll see more up signs than down signs."

Some of the good news might indeed contain the seeds of an upturn. Many realtors, for example, report rising sales of existing single-family houses.

Changing home ownership cannot by itself reverse a recession. That takes new construction, with all the jobs it creates, not only to build a home, but also to supply lumber, steel, appliances and other items.

When sales rise, however, home prices stabilize and the new demand eventually encourages builders to start new projects.

That might be happening now. Nationwide construction data for February, made available last week by the F.W. Dodge division of McGraw-Hill Inc., shows that the value of newly started homes, commercial buildings and government projects has been stable for three consecutive months, after having fallen since September 1989.

"I think we can be pretty confident that starts are bottoming out," said George A. Christie, vice president of the F.W. Dodge division.

Beyond construction, which accounts for roughly 10 percent of U.S. economic activity, some of the positive reports are more impressionistic.

"When I talk to my peers, what I hear is that manufacturing activity is abysmally low, but people nevertheless feel better," said Stephen R. Hardis, vice chairman of Eaton Corp., a huge Cleveland-based maker of machinery and parts for autos, appliances and electronic products. "The mind-set is that with the Gulf war behind us all the conditions are in place for a recovery that we don't see yet."

The conditions Mr. Hardis refers to are these: With the war over, spending might increase as consumer confidence revives. Factories would increase production to meet the new demand. Laid-off workers would be recalled, not only at factories but also at the numerous companies that service a prospering economy.

The new jobs mean rising income from wages, which makes possible more spending and still more job creation — ending the recession.

Confidence did, in fact, turn up in early March, according to preliminary poll results released Friday by the University of Michigan's Survey Research Center.

But Richard T. Curtin, the center's director, offered a caveat.

"People are saying that they expect some improvement in the economy," he said, "and if they see it, they'll step up their spending, but until they see it, they'll be cautious."

For Eaton, the only improvement so far is a rise in orders for switches that go into computers and hand tools.

Retail sales are also hard to read. The Commerce Department reported Wednesday that retail sales rose in February, for the first time in four months. But the $148 billion in total sales was less than in any month since last summer, except January.

Will Atex Go the Way Of Newspaper Linotype And Green Eyeshades?

By John Markoff
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Once the world's premier maker of computerized editorial and advertising production systems for newspapers and magazines, Atex Publishing Systems is finding itself under increasing pressure as more nimble competitors capitalize on new technology to pass the company by.

Some executives and analysts have even begun to question whether Atex, an Eastman Kodak Co. subsidiary based in Billerica, Massachusetts, can surmount its problems quickly enough to maintain a foothold in the growing computerized publishing field.

"They don't have a competitive product today, and they need one quickly," said Bill Solimeno, an industry consultant at the Seybold Publishing Group.

The news for Atex in the past year has been uniformly bad. During a particularly difficult financial time for the United States newspaper industry in which profits have declined significantly, four multimillion dollar deals for new computerized editorial systems have gone to Atex's major competitor, Systems Integrators Inc. of Sacramento, California. The Toronto Star, The Washington Post and The San Diego Union have all chosen SII in recent months.

Two weeks ago, Atex announced the latest in a series of layoffs that stretches as far back as 1985. It now has 600 employees worldwide, down from 1,400 six years ago.

Worse, last month at the Seybold Publishing Exhibition in Boston, Time Magazine Co., a former Atex customer, announced plans to compete with Atex and create a division to begin marketing P. Ink, an innovative German software system that runs on Apple Macintosh and other computers.

In January, Atex named a new president and recently it has introduced a new business strategy it hopes will transform it from a hardware vendor to a software publisher.

The plan is to forgo waiting for the revolutionary "big bang" product it began developing with International Business Machines Corp. last year. Instead Atex will shift to an approach that the company hopes will lead to more than a dozen new products this year.

"This company has been in a deep freeze," said Brian Lacey, Atex's new president and former head of Monotype Corp. of Britain. "We have to come out and show the world what this technology can do."

Atex has lost its grip, say many industry executives and analysts, because it has been slow to modernize and recognize the power of the microprocessor used in desk-top computers. The core of Atex's systems has been the minicomputer.

While new technology has rapidly transformed the publishing business, companies like Atex have generally defended their proprietary systems. It has been particularly slow in offering computer systems that permit publishers to assemble automatically all the elements of a newspaper page on a computer screen.

In recent years computer software publishers have begun selling software packages that run on personal computers and offer the very features that large newspapers have been unable to take advantage of. This software has spawned the so-called desktop publishing industry.

Even though Atex has a base of loyal customers, many in the newspaper business say it may be too late for the company to catch up.

Former Atex employees and industry executives say the Atex of today is a studied contrast from the entrepreneurial company founded in 1973 by Charles and Richard Ying, brothers who graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and developed the first Atex system in an unheated loft in Lexington, Massachusetts.

The Atex decline "would be a classic business school case study," said Ray F. Toothaker, a former Atex executive. "The thing that is sad is that they owned the market and they let it go."

China Is Booming Again

Reuters

BEIJING — China's boom-bust economy is booming again. Production, consumption, wages and bonuses are all sharply higher, but inflation, brought under control last year, is rising again, according to official reports published over the weekend.

The official media call the data good news, but some economists have said that China's unwieldy economy could become overstimulated and lurch out of control again.

"The worry is the government is pouring too much money into the wrong places," an economist said, "and inflation could get out of hand."

Retail sales, squeezed into stagnation last year by a tough austerity program, jumped 14 percent in the first two months of 1991 against the same period in 1990, the Xinhua news agency said. Retail prices in January and February rose 4.5 percent from 1990 levels, more than twice the average rate for all of last year. In 35 large and medium-size cities, prices jumped 6.4 percent in the two-month period.

Unprofitable state-owned enterprises, many of which already have huge stockpiles of unwanted goods, produced 12.2 percent more in January and February than they did last year at that time, the agency, quoting the State Statistical Bureau, said.

During all of last year, output of state-owned industries grew only 2.9 percent. Production by large and medium-size enterprises grew 14.3 percent in the first two months of the year.

Total wage volume grew 14.6 percent, bonuses jumped 15 percent and government income soared 23.9 percent, good news for officials worried about the burden of bailing out industries and subsidizing consumers against price rises.

The Economic Information Daily said China's export engine continued to boom, selling $8.04 billion worth of goods overseas in January and February, 31.9 percent more than in the same period last year. Imports rose 1.7 percent to $6.2 billion in the period.

The bad news in the reports, economists and analysts said, is that much of the good news was due to the government's pouring credit into the economy, particularly in the last quarter of 1990.

Economists quoted by Xinhua said that problems in economic performance included the money supply rising too quickly and the issuing of large numbers of bank notes. The agency did not give details, but officials have said that bank loans in 1990 jumped in value by 22 percent, far above the 5 percent the economy as a whole grew.

Inflation, while more than double the 2.1 percent in 1990, is still far below the 17.8 percent of 1989.

Western diplomats and Chinese economists said the government was very concerned that prices not get out of hand again. Prodemocracy demonstrations and unrest in 1989 followed inflation that reached 30 percent in cities.

"They'll be O.K. if they can keep inflation below double-digits," a diplomat said.

In another economic report, the official Beijing Review magazine said that by the end of last year the program of economic retrenchment had eliminated 35.2 percent of companies in existence in 1988.

New Zones To Promote Technology

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIJING — China is ready to start 20 special zones to encourage high technology, the official China Daily said Sunday.

The zones will be based on the special economic zones in southern China, which have attracted foreign investment with preferential regulations. The newspaper said China's cabinet would approve the new zones, but it did not say where they would be.

The "special science and technology zones" will be a major part of China's economic restructuring, it quoted Song Jian, the minister in charge of the State Science and Technology Commission, as saying.

Existing special economic zones include Shenzhen and Xiamen, and the government has also been promoting development of Pudong, near Shanghai.

Meanwhile, cities in northeastern China are aggressively wooing South Korean investors.

(Reuters, AFP)

Dairy Farm Highlights 1990

Another Record Year

- Turnover + 42%
- Profit after taxation + 21%
- Earnings per share + 20%
- Dividends per share + 20%
- An excellent year for operations in Hong Kong and Australia
- Record results from associaties Maxim's and Kwik Save
- Major acquisitions in Spain and New Zealand
- Stock exchange listings obtained in London, Australia and Singapore

"The Dairy Farm Group and its businesses are in a strong financial condition. During 1991 we will be consolidating our recent acquisitions, and despite generally flat economic conditions, we are confident that our philosophy of value for money for the daily basics of life will ensure that the Company continues to prosper."

SIMON KESWICK, Chairman
15th March 1991

1990 RESULTS

	Year ended 31st December 1990 US$m	1989 US$m
Turnover	**3,654.3**	2,578.3
Operating profit	**147.9**	128.2
Share of profits less losses of associates	**55.4**	43.7
Profit before taxation	**203.3**	171.9
Taxation		
— **Company and subsidiaries**	**(35.6)**	(33.8)
— **Associates**	**(16.1)**	(12.5)
Profit after taxation	**151.6**	125.6
Minority interests	**0.2**	0.3
Profit after taxation and minority interests	**151.8**	125.9
Preference dividends	**—**	(11.4)
Profit attributable to Ordinary Shareholders	**151.8**	114.5
Ordinary dividends	**(75.1)**	(60.0)
Transfer to reserves	**76.7**	54.5
	US¢	US¢
Earnings per ordinary share	**9.29**	7.71
Dividends per ordinary share	**4.60**	3.84

Note: For purpose of comparison, the 1989 figures have been restated to reflect (a) the adoption by the Company of International Accounting Standards; and (b) the adoption of United States Dollars as the Company's reporting currency

Dairy Farm International Holdings Ltd
Incorporated in Bermuda with limited liability

A member of the Jardine Matheson Group

The Register of Members will be closed from 20th to 24th May 1991 inclusive to identify those Shareholders entitled to the proposed final dividend of US¢ 3.25 per share which will, subject to approval at the Annual General Meeting to be held on 4th June 1991, be payable in cash on 11th June 1991. Shareholders registered on a section of the Jersey branch register of members who wish to receive their dividend in Hong Kong Dollars, or Shareholders registered on the Company's Hong Kong branch register of members who wish to receive their dividend in United States Dollars, should notify Central Registration Hong Kong Limited or one of the Company's transfer agents on or before 24th May 1991. Shareholders whose shares are held through the Central Depository System in Singapore ("CDP") will receive Hong Kong Dollars unless they elect through CDP to receive United States Dollars. The Hong Kong Dollar equivalent of the dividend declared in United States Dollars will be calculated by reference to a rate prevailing five business days prior to the payment date.

CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates — March 15

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	D.Fl	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.88	3.30	1.1273	0.3308	0.151 *	—	5.47 *	1.3084	1.383 *	1.555	1.809 *
Brussels	32.465	60.32	20.609	6.0455	2.7085 *	18.2815	—	23.7525	0.2282	28.345	33.075 *
Frankfurt	1.5837	2.929	—	0.2934	1.3309 *	0.8871	4.852 *	1.1587	1.3615 *	1.3743	1.604 *
London (a)	1.8335	—	2.9227	9.9755	2,182.00	3.2952	60.465	2.5362	251.155	2.1174	182.19
Madrid	98.90	182.555	62.314	18.284	8.343 *	55.380	3.0235	71.842	72.45 *	85.663	—
Milan	1,183.29	2,186.35	746.73	219.09	—	662.47	36.236	868.79	8.68	1,026.50	11.987
New York (b)	—	1.8225 a	1.687	5.6735	1,182.00	1.872	33.13	1.3025	137.25	1.1558	108.18
Paris	5.4895	9.982	3.4085	—	0.4565 *	3.0036	0.1654	3.9282	3.942 *	4.88	5.465 *
Tokyo	136.40	251.39	84.60	25.25	0.1134	76.27	4.1725	99.38	—	118.12	1.3039
Toronto	1.1557	2.1057	0.7192	0.2111	0.983 *	0.6379	3.511 *	0.8296	0.8396 *	—	1.137 *
Zurich	1.301	2.5383	0.8671	0.2544	0.1162 *	0.7680	4.2085 *	—	1.0097 *	1.1759	1.3916 *
1 ECU	1.2925	0.7051	2.0611	6.9908	1,532.19	2.3123	42.3727	1.7791	176.419	1.492	127.222
1 SDR	1.3897	0.7516	2.2889	7.5177	1,644.32	2.4651	45.6543	1.9888	189.744	1.6082	137.40

Closings in Amsterdam, London and Zurich, fixings in other centers. New York closing rates and Toronto rates at 3 p.m.
*a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *: Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argen. austral	9430.0	Greek drac.	170.95	Mex. peso	2975.00	S. Afr. rand	2.6405
Austral. $	1.3004	Hong Kong $	7.792	N. Zealand $	1.6793	Soviet ruble*	0.5723
Austr. schil.	11.11	Indian rupee	19.193	Norw. krone	6.1875	Swed. krona	5.93
Brazil cruz.	228.00	Indo. rupiah	1915.00	Phil. peso	27.20	Taiwan $	26.79
Chinese yuan*	5.2221	Irish £	0.5959	Port. escudo	137.45	Thai baht	25.41
Danish krone	6.076	Israeli shek.	2.19	Saudi riyal	3.7495	Turkish lira	3440.81
Egypt. pound	3.0954	Kuwaiti dinar	n.a.	Sing. $	1.752	UAE dirham	3.6727
Fin. markka	3.81	Malay. ring.	2.7355	S. Kor. won	725.40	Venez. boliv.	54.18

*New York rates unless marked * (local rate.)*

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.8345	1.8260	1.8182	Canadian dollar	1.1583	1.1616	1.1643
Deutsche mark	1.5928	1.5968	1.6006	Japanese yen	135.76	135.96	136.14
Swiss franc	1.3004	1.3030	1.3054				

Sources: NMB Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR); Gosbank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Last Week's Markets

All figures are as of close of trading Friday

Stock Indexes

	Mar. 15	Mar. 8	Ch'ge
United States			
DJ Indus.	2,948.27	2,955.20	—0.24 %
DJ Util.	212.46	210.45	+0.96 %
DJ Trans.	1,098.73	1,125.18	—2.35 %
S & P 100	355.88	355.12	+0.21 %
S & P 500	373.59	374.95	—0.36 %
S & P Ind	444.11	446.41	—0.52 %
NYSE Co	204.08	204.95	—0.42 %
Britain			
FTSE 100	2,494.20	2,455.00	+1.60 %
FT-30	1,982.90	1,958.70	+1.24 %
Japan			
Nikkei 225	26,843.	26,408.	+0.88 %
West Germany			
DAX	1,570.55	1,602.29	—1.98 %
Hong Kong			
Hang Seng	3,722.39	3,653.19	+1.89 %
World			
MSCIP	520.90	522.30	—0.27 %

World Index From Morgan Stanley Capital Int'l.

Money Rates

	Mar. 15	Mar. 8
United States		
Discount rate	6.00	6.00
Prime rate	8¾/9	8¾/9
Federal funds rate	5⅞	6.00
Japan		
Discount	6.00	6.00
Call money	8⅛	8⅛
3-month interbank	8.00	7 31/32
West Germany		
Lombard	9.00	9.00
Call money	8.80	8.80
3-month interbank	9.08	9.00
Britain		
Bank base rate	13.00	13.00
Call money	13⅜	13¼
3-month interbank	12⅛	12½

Gold	Mar. 15	Mar. 8	Ch'ge
London p.m. fix.$	366.00	369.75	—1.01 %

Writing the Book On Computer Pens

By Andrew Pollack
New York Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — The expected boom in pen-based computers is setting off a furious race to develop a crucial yet often overlooked technology for these machines: the system by which the computer determines the position of the pen.

Users of pen-based computers write with an electronic stylus directly on the computer's liquid-crystal screen, rather than by typing on a keyboard. Program choices can be made by checking boxes on the screen, as if one is filling out an electronic form. Documents can be edited by making movements with the stylus on the screen, such as crossing out a word. Diagrams can be drawn directly on the screen. The systems can also recognize hand-printed characters.

But such computers cannot work unless the computer can tell where the stylus is. Such sensing technology has been developed for use in touch screens, in which users point to boxes on the screen to choose one of a few options.

The technology is also used in digitizing tablets, which are attached to desktop computers and allow people to input information by drawing. Such tablets are mainly used in computer-aided design.

Portable pen-based computers will put such technology to its stiffest test. The sensing technology must be lightweight, consume little power, be durable and withstand electromagnetic interference from other parts of the computer.

Moreover, capturing handwriting requires the system to be accurate to five one-thousandths of an inch. That is far more difficult than determining whether a finger is pointing to the "deposit" box or the "withdrawal" box on the touch screen of an automated teller machine. If the pen-sensing system makes even small errors, the computer might not be able to tell the letter "z" from the number "2," no matter how good the handwriting-recognition software is.

Without a highly accurate mechanism, these systems "are doomed to failure because the digitizer gives them bad data," said Jean Renard Ward, an expert on such systems at Wang Laboratories. "Most of the digitizing technologies that are currently available are not really adequate for capturing handwriting."

The advent of pen-based computers could turn digitizing-tablet technology from a small, specialty business into a huge one.

As a result, more than a dozen suppliers of such digitizing tablets are now scrambling to adapt their technology for use in pen-based machines. These include Summagraphics Corp., Calcomp, Kurta Corp., Numonics, and Seiko and Hitachi of Japan.

Besides accuracy, the various technologies will be judged on cost, durability and, perhaps most important, ease of use. Some technologies, for instance, require the stylus to be connected to the computer by a wire, while others allow for a pen to be detached. An intense argument has broken out about which approach is better.

Some say a detached pen allows for more freedom of movement. Others argue that tethering the pen to the computer means the pen never gets lost. That is especially important since some of the pens contain sophisticated circuitry and cost more than $100.

WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL BOND PRICES

Provided by Credit Suisse First Boston Securities, London, Tel: 01 323 11 30. Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors. March 15

Dollar Straights

Governments/Supranationals

Banks & Finance

Global Corporates

Third World

Issuer	Cpn	Mat	Price	Yld	Spd Trsy
Astra Sa	16¾	92	33	n.a.	
Banobras	17¼	92	105	11.65	+504
Escom	11½	97	98½	15.13	+854
Mexico	8⅛	91	99½	13.49	+690
Nafin	11¾	95	100½	11.93	+424
P E M E X	11⅜	93	101	11.09	+386
P E M E X	17⅛	94	112½	12.32	+492
Petro Mex	10	93	97¼	10.14	+305
South Africa	12½	97	98½	23.43	1484

Dollar Zeros

Floating Rate Notes

Deutsche Marks

Pounds

Dollars

Ecus

MUTUAL FUNDS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, March 15.

NEW YORK (AP)— The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (Net Asset Value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Friday.

NL— No initial sales load. f—Previous day's quote. r—Redemption charge may apply. x— Ex dividend.

New International Bond Issues

Floating Rate Notes

Fixed-Coupons

Equity-Linked

Bribes Alleged At British Rail And Telecom

LONDON — British police have begun inquiries into allegations of bribery made against senior executives of British Telecommunications PLC and the state-owned British Rail, a police spokeswoman said Sunday.

"An inquiry is being made into the allegations," the spokeswoman said, adding that police had not begun an investigation. She said she did not know who had made the allegations.

The Sunday Times said up to 20 executives responsible for approving contracts at the two organizations were alleged to have accepted foreign vacations and entertainment from potential subcontractors.

The British Transport police said Sunday that they had arrested a British Rail employee on Saturday in connection with the allegations.

EUROBONDS

(Continued from first finance page)

U.S. company has issued fixed-rate Eurodollar bonds since Ford tapped the market last July.

Since then, credit worries have driven investors to shun such paper. As a result, spreads over the Treasury benchmark rate have been pushed to levels that have made it uneconomic for the companies to tap this market.

At their worst, Ford's outstanding issues — rated single-A — were trading at a spread of 4.0 basis points over the benchmark.

The absence of new issues and a growing conviction that the worst of the U.S. recession is now past has caused investors to take another look at those high spreads and decide that the extra pick-up in yield looks attractive.

Spreads have now returned to levels competitive with those in New York, setting the stage for a revival of new issue activity.

Ford's issue was placed largely in

صكنا من الاجل

هكذا من الأصل

New International Bond Issues

Compiled by Laurence Desvilettes

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Coup. %	Price	Price end week	Terms
Floating Rate Notes						
Fuji Int'l Finance (Australia)	$ 60	2001	½	102	—	Interest will be ½ over 3-month Libor until 1994, and a fixed 9.35% thereafter. Callable at par in 1994. Fees 2%. Denominations $50,000. (Fuji Int'l Finance.)
Sunkyong Industries	$ 50	1998	⅜	100	—	Over 3-month Libor. Callable and redeemable at par from 1996. Fees 2½%. Denominations $250,000. (Manufacturers Hanover.)
Korea Development Bank	DM 150	1996	3/16	100	—	Over 6-month Libor. Redeemable and callable at par in 1994. Private placement. Fees not disclosed. Denominations 100,000 marks. (Westdeutsche Landesbank.)
Temple-Court Mortgages Number 2	£ 75	2031	0.40	99.88	—	Over 3-month Libor until Dec. 1992 and 1% over thereafter. Callable at par from 1992. Fees 0.245%. Denominations £10,000. (S.G. Warburg Securities.)
Temple-Court Mortgages Number 2	£ 75	2031	0.55	99.38	—	Over 3-month Libor until June 1996 and 1% over thereafter. Callable at par from 1994. Fees 0.82%. Denominations £10,000. (S.G. Warburg Securities.)
Fixed-Coupons						
Ford Capital	$200	1996	9⅝	99.80	99.45	Noncallable. Fees 0.375%. (Lehman Brothers Int'l.)
Fuji Int'l Finance (Australia)	$ 50	2001	8⅝	102	—	Callable at par in 1994. Fees 2%. Denominations $50,000. (Fuji Int'l Finance.)
Hamburgische Landesbank	DM 100	2001	10	100	—	Interest will be 10% in first two years and 15¾% minus 6-month Libor thereafter. Noncallable. Fees 0.30%. (Trinkaus & Burkhardt.)
Inter-American Development Bank	DM 300	2001	8½	101⅞	—	Noncallable. Fees 2%. (Deutsche Bank.)
British Gas	£ 350	2001	10⅞	99.58	—	Noncallable. Fees 0.35%. (Credit Suisse First Boston.)
East Midlands Electricity	£ 150	2016	12	100.802	—	Noncallable. Fees not disclosed. Denominations £10,000. (Barclays de Zoete Wedd.)
Nationwide Anglia Building Society	£ 100	1997	11¼	99.70	—	Noncallable. Fees 0.35%. (UBS—Phillips & Drew Securities.)
Swedish Export Credit	£ 100	1996	10⅝	98.03	98.10	Noncallable. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total to £250 million. Fees 0.25%. (Bankers Trust Int'l.)
Crédit National	FF 1,000	1994	9¼	100.708	99.55	Noncallable. Fees 1⅝%. (Crédit Commercial de France.)
Total-Compagnie Française des Pétroles	FF 750	1998	9½	101⅛	—	Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Paribas Capital Markets Group.)
World Bank	FF 1,000	1996	9⅝	99.60	—	Noncallable. Fees 0.25%. (Crédit Lyonnais.)
Nordic Investment Bank	ITL 150,000	1996	12⅝	101.70	—	Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino.)
Osterreichische Postparkasse	ITL 120,000	1994	12⅝	101½	100.00	Noncallable. Fees 1⅝%. (Banca Commerciale Italiana.)
ABB Finance	C$ 125	1994	10⅛	101.175	100.00	Noncallable. Fees 1⅝%. (UBS—Phillips & Drew Securities.)
BP America	C$ 100	1998	10½	101.95	100.20	Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Dresdner Bank.)
Finnish Export Credit	C$ 150	1995	10⅛	101.65	100.00	Noncallable. Fees 1⅝%. (Bankers Trust Int'l.)
Ontario Province	C$ 500	1996	10¼	101⅝	100.10	Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Wood Gundy.)
Banque Nationale de Paris	NZ$ 50	1996	12	101¼	99.40	Noncallable. Fees 2%. (Hambros Bank.)
Telecom of New Zealand Overseas Finance	NZ$ 100	1993	14	103⅝	—	Noncallable. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total to NZ$150 million. Fees 1⅛%. (Merrill Lynch Int'l.)
Hankyu Department Stores Europe	Y 13,000	1996	7.30	101¾	—	Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. Denominations 10 million yen. (Daiwa Europe.)
Mitsubishi Rayon	Y 10,000	1996	7¼	100	—	Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Nikko Securities Europe.)
Toyota Motor Finance (Netherlands)	Y 30,000	1994	7	99.80	99.70	Noncallable. Fees 0.1875%. (Daiwa Europe.)
Equity-Linked						
Chiquita Brands Int'l	$120	2001	7	100	100.00	Callable at par from 1996. Convertible at $43 per share, a 16.20% premium. Fees 2½%. (S.G. Warburg Securities.)
Hankyu Department Stores	$200	1996	open	100	105.75	Coupon indicated at 4⅞%. Noncallable. Each $5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at an expected 2½% premium. Fees 2½%. Terms to be set March 18. (Daiwa Europe.)
Okamura	$150	1995	4	100	109.00	Noncallable. Each $5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at an expected 2½% premium. Fees 2½%. Terms to be set March 19. (Nomura Int'l.)
Royal Hotel	$100	1995	4⅛	100	—	Noncallable. Each $5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at 1,876 yen per share and at 137.70 yen per dollar. Fees 2½%. (Nomura Int'l.)
Yamamura Glass	$100	1995	4	100	108.25	Noncallable. Each $10,000 note with two warrants exercisable into company's shares at an expected 2½% premium. Fees 2½%. Terms to be set March 18. (Yamaichi Int'l Europe.)
Tsurumi Manufacturing	DM 80	1995	4¼	100	109.50	Noncallable. Each 5,000-mark note with five warrants exercisable into company's shares at an expected 2½% premium. Fees 2½%. Terms to be set March 18. (Daiwa Europe Deutschland.)
Tarmac Finance (Jersey)	£ 107.50	2006	9½	100	—	Callable at par from 2001. Convertible into company's preference shares at 296 pence a share, a 13.85% premium. Fees 2½%. (S.G. Warburg Securities.)
Espirito Santo Financial Holdings	ECU 135	2003	8⅝	100	—	Semiannually. Callable at par from 1996. Convertible at $37⅞ per share, a 14% premium. Fees 2½%. (UBS—Phillips & Drew Securities.)

Treasury Bills Are Expected To Outperform Other Paper

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Treasury bills, a favorite of nervous investors, may outperform bonds this week in the U.S. government securities market, according to economists.

In a market where the dominant feature lately has been blandness, uncertainty about timing of further Federal Reserve interest-rate easing could give Treasury bills the edge. The risk attached to events in the Soviet Union and a shrinking supply could also buoy bills.

As a result, economists expect some further steepening of the yield curve. Even those who foresee declines in prices expect bills to hold their own under pressure.

"I believe the bill market will perform better," said Daniel Seto, an economist at Nikko Securities Co. International. "The long end is held hostage to the uncertainty about the Fed."

The U.S. central bank on March 8 cut its target for Fed funds to a perceived level of 6 percent from 6.25 percent.

The easing followed news of a sharp rise in February unemployment. Despite market expectations, the move was not followed by a cut in the discount rate, which is still at 6 percent.

Some economists believe any Fed action may have to wait until the release of U.S. March employment data, on April 5.

Other key economic data due this week include February con-

U.S CREDIT MARKETS

sumer prices on Tuesday and February housing starts, also Tuesday.

Some analysts said that sentiment is swinging toward a recovery. "I think we have all shifted from when the bottom is to when we will begin the recovery," said Peter Radford, chief economist at National Westminster Bank.

But on Friday, conflicting readings of inflation and consumer sentiment sent prices of long-term Treasury bonds tumbling.

Fears of inflation, the bane of investors holding fixed-income securities, were raised when the government released its Producer Price Index for February before the markets opened.

The Treasury's benchmark long bonds, the 7⅞ percent issue maturing in February 2021, fell 31/32, or about $9.75 for each $1,000 of face value, to 95 15/32.

This lifted the yield to 8.28 percent, compared with 8.19 percent the day before and 8.30 percent a week ago.

In the Treasury bond futures market in Chicago, the March contract, which expires on Tuesday, declined 30/32, to 95 14/32.

Meanwhile, the discount rates on Treasury bills rose modestly.

The 90-day bills rose 2 basis points, or hundredths of a percentage point, to 5.80 percent; six-month bills gained 2 basis points, to 5.81 percent, and the one-year bills also rose 2 basis points, to 5.92 percent.

Among some closely watched Treasury issues traded in the secondary market, the 6.75 percent notes of 1993 fell 2/32, to 99 19/32, for a yield of 6.97 percent; the 7.5's of 1996 lost 9/32, to 99 5/32, for a yield of 7.70 percent, and the long notes, the 7.75s of February 2001, plunged 17/32, to 97 22/32, which sent its yield rising to 8.09 percent from 8.01 percent.

(Reuters, NYT)

German Wage Pact Eases Inflation Fears

Reuters

FRANKFURT — A weekend agreement granting western Germany's 2.3 million public-sector workers a 6 percent pay increase has allayed fears about the inflationary impact of the current round in wage negotiations.

Economists said Sunday that the agreement made it likely that other German unions would settle for about 6 percent despite early demands for wage rises of around 10 percent.

"The 6 percent gives a signal to other unions," said Norbert Braems, economist at Barclays de Zoete Wedd. "It is perhaps a little too high, but it is no major disaster."

Economists had said wage increases of more than 6 percent could prompt the Bundesbank, Germany's central bank, to move against inflation by further tightening its monetary policy. A tighter policy would involve raising interest rates and could have led the German economy into a downturn, they said.

"The agreement is certainly at the upper end of what is economically tolerable," said Peter Pietsch, economist at Commerzbank.

Public-service workers said they needed a big 1991 pay rise to narrow the gap with wages in the private sector, which the public service union, OETV, said were about 15 percent higher.

A wide range of public services, including postal deliveries, public transportation and waste collection, were disrupted last week by strikes.

Economists said concerns about a rise in wage inflation had not been completely laid to rest. Germany's largest union, IG Metall, has indicated that it would use Bonn's recent tax-increase package as a negotiating point. IG Metall is also seeking a 10 percent raise.

WALL STREET REVIEW

Figures as of close of trading Friday, March 15.

NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
RJR Nb n	288820	10¾	9¼	10⅛	−⅛
BlockE s	281649	14	11½	12¾	−1½
LaidlwB	184942	16½	11⅝	12⅝	−4
GTE s	143132	33½	31½	32¾	+1
Avon	126491	43¼	38¾	39¾	−3⅝
Unisys	120808	6⅞	5	5⅞	−⅞
PhilMr	116815	68¼	65½	66⅜	−¾
IBM	181031	130¾	126¼	126⅜	−4⅝
PepsiC s	89133	33½	31⅛	33⅜	+⅞
GenEl	87906	70⅛	66¼	68⅜	+1⅛
AmExp	86398	27⅞	25½	27¼	+1¼
Exxon	80006	57¾	55	57⅛	+1⅜
McDonl	78991	35⅜	32⅞	34½	+½
Varity	76615	7⅜	2¾	2⅝	−⅛
AT&T	75705	34⅜	33⅛	33¾	+¾
GrdMt n	70981	30¼	28¼	28¼	
WalMt s	69577	37¼	36	37	+¾
GnMotr	65960	40⅝	38⅝	40	+⅝
Boeing s	64739	49½	47⅝	48	−1½
NtSemi	63718	8	7¼	7⅝	
WstgE s	60039	29⅞	28½	29	−⅛
Compq s	56324	70⅝	63⅞	64⅛	−6⅜
FordM	56160	35	33½	34½	+½
BrMySq	55678	78⅛	75¾	76⅜	−⅜
JohnJn	54993	93¾	86⅛	93⅜	+3⅞

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
WangB	91451	5	3⅞	4⅞	+1⅛
EchoBy	23837	9	8½	8⅞	+⅜
Amdhl	18904	15⅜	14¼	14⅝	−1
DowC rt	18272	4⅞	4⅛	4¼	+⅛
vlCatAr	17185	4½	3½	3⅝	+⅛
Hilnov	15601	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	
A-gle sc s	14164	12¾	11¼	11½	−⅛
JanBell	12304	10	9	9⅛	−¾
ForstL s	11716	35½	30¾	34½	+¼
BAT In	10281	12⅞	12⅛	12⅛	−⅝
ENSCO	9306	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	
CornCr	8693	20¾	19½	19⅞	−⅞
EksNk wt	8096	5⅞	5¼	5⅞	+⅛
PallCo s	7786	33½	31½	32⅛	+⅜
AmSwM	7667	8¼	6⅞	7⅞	+1
NY Tim	7681	23¼	21½	22	−1
NewLn s	7363	12½	11⅛	11⅜	−⅞
FruitL	7362	13⅜	12½	12⅞	−⅜
Hasbro	6846	24⅞	23⅜	23½	−¼
MedcR	6678	16⅜	13¾	15	+⅛
A-atl2 sc	6617	6⅝	6	6½	+½
Telesph	6538	2¾	2	2¼	−¼
Elan	6293	34⅞	30⅜	34⅝	+⅜
Galac g	6204	1⅛	⅝	1	
Alza	5892	65⅞	62	65¼	+⅜

NYSE Sales

	Sales Vol.
Total for week	982,780,000
Week ago	1,119,730,000
Year ago	772,220,800
Two years ago	886,440,800
Jan 1 to date	10,280,110,800
1990 to date	8,617,920,000
1989 to date	8,923,930,000

AMEX Sales

	Sales Vol.
Total for week	70,480,000
Week ago	89,780,000
Year ago	70,080,000
Jan 1 to date	734,440,000
1990 to date	767,380,000

NYSE Diaries

	This Wk	Last Wk
Advanced	786	1409
Declined	1173	598
Unchanged	247	220
Total Issues	2206	2227
New Highs	178	350
New Lows	10	12

AMEX Diaries

	This Wk	Last Wk
Advanced	382	537
Declined	426	284
Unchanged	173	159
Total Issues	981	980
New Highs	63	120
New Lows	11	12

Loan-Risk Rules Haunt Gulf

Reuters

DUBAI, United Arab Emirates — International banking rules that force lenders to cover themselves against risky debt have come to haunt governments and banks in the Gulf region after the war.

Money has always flowed out of the rich Gulf oil states to the rest of the world, but the costs of war will almost certainly turn the region as a whole into a net debtor.

Just when the Gulf states need money most, the rules, which were agreed on in 1988 by the Bank for International Settlements, will make it more difficult for them to get it, Gulf bankers said.

Kuwait will suffer most.

Before the war, Gulf states bitterly criticized the BIS ruling, which lumped all of them except Saudi Arabia into the same risk category as the poorest Third World nations. Gulf monetary authorities and senior bankers argued that they were net creditors, that they had freely exchangeable currencies, that they were stable and secure. How could they be compared to Jordan or Sudan?

The Aug. 2 Iraqi invasion of Kuwait cruelly exposed the regional risk factor.

"There are certainly now some real risks, political and economic," said a loan manager at a Gulf bank.

Gulf bankers said that Kuwait, which needs tens of billions of dollars to reconstruct, was pushing for a change in the BIS rules, or at least a postponement. They said it was asking for a separate designated group of countries that might have the risk-weighting amended.

"I don't think they are getting anywhere," said a senior Gulf banker.

BIS, based in Basel, Switzerland, will require banks within the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development to treat all loans to Kuwait, Oman, Bahrain, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates as 100 percent risk-weighted. As such, BIS would then require the lender to cover the full loan under its other rule demanding that banks maintain an 8 percent ratio against their capital on risky debt.

The ruling is fully effective from 1992, the year barriers come down in the European Community market, but international banks have been adjusting their capital-adequacy ratios since the decision was made.

BIS ruled that loans to OECD nations, which include all major industrialized countries, should be zero risk-weighted.

Gulf bankers accept that the Gulf oil states can never now claim to be as risk-free as most West European countries, the United States, Canada or Japan. But they feel that it is unfair that the zero-risk for the OECD also includes countries like Turkey, Yugoslavia and Iceland.

"I keep making the point to my colleagues that risk-weighting does not mean risk-free," the loan manager said.

BIS also said that any banks incorporated in an OECD state would carry the risk factor of the host country. While this means that an Arab bank based in London, for example, could raise risk-free money, it would still have to cover any loans it made into the Arab world.

As Arab banks are the most likely lenders into the Arab world, this puts a further block on lending.

"If I lend to Kuwait, I have to cover 100 percent of the loan, no matter where I fund it from," a Gulf bank president said. "I think a gesture should be made and this should be changed."

To carry more debt rated at 100 percent risk, banks must either increase their capital, dump other similarly rated loans to make room under the 8 percent solvency ratio or dilute the risk by taking on more zero-risk OECD debt.

Because most banks are reluctant to expand lending under tight world economic conditions — and because of previous experiences with bad loans — the last option is unlikely, they said. This means asking shareholders for more money to raise capital or squeezing lending to other Third World borrowers.

The bottom line is that the BIS rules will push up the price of loans.

INTERNATIONAL BOND TRUST

FCP

2 boulevard Royal
Luxembourg

DIVIDEND ANNOUNCEMENT

INTERNATIONAL BOND TRUST will pay a dividend of US$ 1.50 par "A" share on March 22, 1991.

Shares will be traded ex-dividend on March 18, 1991.

The dividend is payable to holders of bearer shares against presentation of coupon no 10 to the following bank:

BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG
2, boulevard Royal, 2953 LUXEMBOURG
GRAND DUCHY OF LUXEMBOURG

The Board of Directors of

INTERNATIONAL BOND FUND MANAGEMENT COMPANY
Société Anonyme

KLEINWORT BENSON (JAPAN) FUND

SICAV
11, rue Aldringen, L-1118 Luxembourg
R.C. Luxembourg No B 8528

Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at 11, rue Aldringen, L-1118 Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on April 15, 1991 at 11.00 a.m. for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing the following resolutions:

Resolutions

that:

(A) the Company be wound up and liquidated;
(B) Gérard Becquer be appointed as liquidator;
(C) the liquidator be authorised and instructed to:
(i) enter into an agreement between (1) the Company (2) Kleinwort Benson Japanese Fund Limited and (3) Kleinwort Benson Select Fund Sicav in connection with the matters set out in the following resolutions;
(ii) pay all outstanding liabilities of the Company and set aside all monies required to cover the costs of liquidation (save for those liabilities of the Company agreed to be borne by Kleinwort Benson International Fund Managers Limited);
(iii) use the balance of the assets to subscribe and pay in cash or kind for shares of the Japanese Sub-Fund of Kleinwort Benson Select Fund, a société d'investissement à capital variable under the laws of Luxembourg and Kleinwort Benson Japanese Fund Limited, a limited company under the laws of Guernsey, first, in proportion to the elections made by the shareholders of the Company for shares in either of these funds and, secondly, to the extent that shareholders do not make such elections, by subscribing for shares in the Japanese Sub-Fund of Kleinwort Benson Select Fund, such shares to be issued in registered form to holders of shares in registered form in the Company and in bearer form to holders of shares in bearer form in the Company;
(iv) cause Kleinwort Benson Select Fund and Kleinwort Benson Japanese Fund Limited to allot and remit to the shareholders of the Company shares in the Japanese Sub-Fund of Kleinwort Benson Select Fund and shares in Kleinwort Benson Japanese Fund Limited respectively pursuant to the elections or deemed elections referred to in (iii) above; and
(v) proceed in all other respects in accordance with the law of August 10, 1915 on commercial companies, as amended, and the law of March 30, 1988 concerning collective investment undertakings.

Luxembourg, March 18, 1991

By order of the Board
The Secretary

Registered Office: 11, rue Aldringen, L-1118 Luxembourg.
Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

Notes

1. A Member entitled to attend and vote is entitled to appoint a proxy or proxies to attend and, to vote instead of him. A proxy need not be a member of the Company.
2. To be valid, a Form of Proxy must be lodged at the Company's registrars, Kredietrust, 11, rue Aldringen, L-2960 Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg not later than 11.00 a.m. on April 12, 1991. Forms of proxy are available at the same address.
3. In order to entitle their holders to vote, bearer shares should be deposited with Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise, 43, boulevard Royal, L-2955 Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg not later than 11.00 a.m. on April 12, 1991.
4. In order to pass valid resolutions, the extraordinary general meeting must be attended by Shareholders present or represented holding 50% of the shares outstanding. Should this quorum not be reached, the meeting may be postponed and, at such postponed meeting, no quorum will be required. All resolutions must be approved by a majority of two thirds of the shares represented at the meeting.
5. Forms of Election allowing Shareholders to elect for shares of Kleinwort Benson Select Fund, Japanese Sub-Fund or Kleinwort Benson Japanese Fund are available at the registered office of the Company and must be lodged with Kredietrust at the above address not later than 11.00 a.m. on April 12, 1991.
6. For further information Shareholders should consult the document entitled «Proposals for a Scheme of Reconstruction in relation to Kleinwort Benson (Japan) Fund Sicav» which contains a letter by the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Company, Appendix 1 which sets out details of the Proposals, Appendix 2 which sets out the draft Agreement to be entered into pursuant to item (i) of the Resolution C above, and Appendix 3 which sets out General Information in relation to the Company, as well as the current scheme particulars of Kleinwort Benson Japanese Fund Limited and the current prospectus of Kleinwort Benson Select Fund SICAV. Copies of such documents are available without cost at the offices of Kredietrust at the above address.

Bribes Alleged At British Rail And Telecom

Reuters

LONDON — British police have begun an inquiry into allegations of bribery made against senior executives of British Telecommunications PLC and the state-owned British Rail, a police spokeswoman said Sunday.

"An inquiry is being made into the allegations," the spokeswoman said, adding that police had not begun an investigation. She said she did not know who had made the allegations.

The Sunday Times said up to 20 executives responsible for approving contracts at the two organizations were alleged to have accepted foreign vacations and entertainment from potential subcontractors.

The British Transport police said Sunday that they had arrested a British Rail employee on Saturday in connection with the allegations.

At the Leipzig Trade Fair, East Germany Up for Grabs

Reuters

LEIPZIG, Germany — Hundreds of businessmen elbowed their way into a small stand at the Leipzig trade fair on Sunday to take their pick of the former East Germany's 8,000 state-owned companies.

Meanwhile, the German government over the weekend promised that it would help bail out the fair, which is the oldest in the world but now struggling to regain its role as a key East-West trade event.

At the fair, the Treuhand privatization agency has set up four computer terminals to let potential investors trawl its vast data bank of former communist-run companies.

The Leipzig fair used to be a showcase for these former East German companies. But Treuhand is now selling them as quickly as possible to anyone who wants them. "If we don't get more staff we'll soon be swamped," said Fritz Künkele, the stand's manager.

"It's great to have this access to all these firms," said Theo Grosse, an Italian businessman studying computer printouts on 60 construction companies.

Treuhand has already sold nearly 1,000 firms but is under pressure to rid itself of the rest to reduce state subsidies.

Helmut Wotte, manager of Treuhand's Dresden branch, said the companies — making anything from nuts and bolts to baby clothes and computer parts — could be offered at a book value of one mark (60 cents). But buyers would have to take over the company debts and could face huge compensation claims for environmental damage already caused.

Treuhand's popularity stands out at the fair, which has seen attendance slump at this year's spring show and says it needs nearly 1 billion DM to survive.

Economics Minister Jürgen Möllemann promised that the government would give a substantial amount of aid to the fair, but declined to be specific. "The Leipzig fair has a future and the German government will help with all its strength," he said.

Euromarts At a Glance

Eurobond Yields

	March13	March 6
U.S. $, 8 yrs & over	8.71	8.68
U.S. $, 5 to 7 yrs	8.46	8.42
U.S. $, less than 5 yrs	7.97	7.96
Pounds sterling, less than 5 yrs	11.70	11.78
French francs, less than 5 yrs	9.59	9.70
Ital. lira, less than 5 yrs	12.53	12.56
Danish krone, less than 5 yrs	9.87	10.01
ECU, 8 yrs & over	9.14	9.21
ECU, 5 to 7 yrs	9.15	9.23
Can. $, less than 5 yrs	10.25	10.34
Aus. $, less than 5 yrs	11.87	12.11
N.Z. $, less than 5 yrs	12.16	12.14
Yen, 5 to 7 yrs	6.83	6.83
Yen, less than 5 yrs	7.10	7.08

Source: Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

Weekly Sales March 14

Primary Market

	Cedel $	Cedel Non$	Euroclear $	Euroclear Non$
Straights	90.90	1,295.60	1,108.90	3,477.90
Convert.	1.90	40.20	26.70	—
FRNs	—	94.70	44.00	—
ECP	3,804.30	4,463.10	7,944.70	3,611.20
Total	3,897.10	5,893.60	9,124.30	7,089.10

Secondary Market

	Cedel $	Cedel Non$	Euroclear $	Euroclear Non$
Straights	5,447.30	19,545.58	14,447.10	27,456.20
Convert.	231.30	745.20	593.60	562.00
FRNs	2,173.20	1,149.20	3,738.30	2,532.40
ECP	3,881.60	4,510.40	2,977.60	6,640.40
Total	11,733.00	25,990.38	21,757.60	37,189.00

Source: Euroclear, Cedel.

Libor Rates March 15

	1-month	3-month	6-month
U.S. $	6 5/16	6 5/16	6 7/16
Deutsche mark	9 1/16	9⅛	9⅛
Pound sterling	12 7/16	12 1/16	11 11/16
French franc	9 5/16	9 5/16	9⅜
ECU	9 5/16	9 5/16	9⅜
Yen	8⅝	8¼	7⅞

Sources: Lloyds Bank, Reuters.

U.S. Treasury Bonds March 15

Maturity	Close Bid	Close Ask	Yield	Wk.-ago yield
28.02.93	99 18/32	99 20/32	6.99	7.08
15.02.94	99 3/32	99 5/32	7.22	7.32
31.12.94	100 12/32	100 14/32	7.50	7.55
29.02.96	99 4/32	99 6/32	7.71	7.53
15.01.98	99 17/32	99 19/32	7.96	7.99
15.02.01	97 21/32	97 23/32	8.10	8.12
15.02.06	108 29/32	109 1/32	8.32	8.34
15.08.20	95 12/32	95 14/32	8.30	8.30

Source: Salomon Inc.

U.S. Consumer Rates March 15

Tax Exempt Bonds: Bond Buyer 20-Bond Index	n.a. %
Money Market Funds: Donoghue's 7-Day Average	6.15 %
Bank Money Market Accounts: Bank Rate Monitor Index	5.45 %
Home Mortgage, FHLB average	7.31 %

Source: New York Times Service, UPI.

EUROBONDS: *Dollar Seen as Due for a Correction*

(Continued from first finance page)

U.S. company has issued fixed-rate Eurodollar bonds since Ford tapped the market last July.

Since then, credit worries have driven investors to shun such paper. As a result, spreads over the Treasury benchmark rate have been pushed to levels that have made it uneconomic for the companies to tap this market.

At their worst, Ford's outstanding issues — rated single-A — were trading at a spread of 170 basis points over the benchmark.

The absence of new issues and a growing conviction that the worst of the U.S. recession is now past has caused investors to take another look at those high spreads and decide that the extra pick-up in yield looks attractive.

Spreads have now returned to levels competitive with those in New York, setting the stage for a revival of new-issue activity.

Ford's issue was placed largely in Switzerland, according to Lehman Brothers, the lead manager. The company's total issuing cost was equal to what it paid to raise money in New York a week earlier.

Although analysts said they expect dollar bonds to outperform all other sectors because of continued advances in the currency as the recovery takes hold, investors continue to like the potential capital gains to be made on high-yielding European currencies like the British pound, the French franc and the Italian lira. Interest rate declines in these sectors are just a matter of time.

British Gas, in the single largest offering ever made in the straight bond market by a corporate issuer, sold £350 million of 10-year bonds carrying a coupon of 10⅞ percent.

Lead manager Credit Suisse First Boston priced the paper to yield 51 basis points over U.K. government bonds. The terms were a sore point as some critics argued triple-A-rated British Gas should pay a premium to raise such a large sum in one go.

But CSFB, which said that the secondary-market liquidity of such a large issue was an advantage for investors, appeared justified as the paper ended the week trading at a narrower spread of 48 basis points.

East Midlands Electricity, Nationwide Anglia Building Society and Swedish Export Credit also tapped the market, but the Swedish issue fared least well as the terms were deemed not attractive.

The World Bank issued 1 billion French francs of five-year notes priced at 99.60 with a coupon of 9⅝ percent to yield 25 basis points more than French government paper. The terms met an enthusiastic response, particularly outside France, said the lead manager, Crédit Lyonnais. The paper ended the week trading at a spread of 22 basis points.

Crédit National also tapped the market for 1 billion francs of three-year notes.

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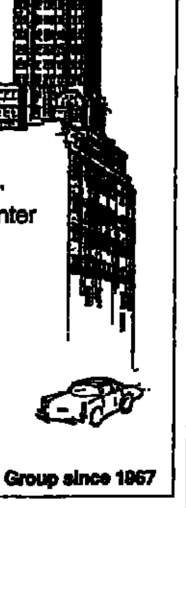

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NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, March 15.

	Div	Yld	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
A							
A&W Bd			7119	35¾	32	34	−1¾
ABS	.32	5.2	164	6¼	6	6⅛	+⅛
ACC Cp	.16	1.6	1746	10¾	8⅞	10¼	+1¼
ADC			2033	33	31¼	31½	−¾
ADT	†		17166	21⅞	20	20⅞	−1¼
AEL			187	5¼	4⅝	4⅝	−½
AEP			131	10¾	10	10¼	−1½
AST s			50356	27⅝	21¼	22½	−5⅛
AarnRt	.10	1.0	87	10¼	9½	10	+¼
AbingB			184	4¼	4	4	+¼
Abram	.20	5.2	180	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+⅛
Acadin			7130	1	1	1¼	+
Accel	.24	2.2	931	11¼	10¼	10⅞	−1
Aclaim			6030	5¾	4⅞	5⅞	−⅛
Aceto	.28	2.4	24	11¾	11	11¾	+¼
ACMT			1	13¾	13¾	13¾	
AcmeSt			378	14½	13¾	13¾	−⅛
ActARt			481	1⅝	1¼	1⅜	+⅛
Acxiom			541	21	20	21	
AdacLb			3172	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+⅛
Adage			315	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞	+⅛
Adapt			6299	12⅞	11¾	12⅛	−⅝
Adingt s			2574	12¼	11	12	+⅝
AdiaSv	.16	.7	320	24	22¼	22⅞	−½
AdobeS	.24	.5	28525	51	45	45⅛	−5⅜
Adtec			57	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
AdvCir s			2176	8½	7⅞	8½	+½
AdvRos			53	10½	9⅝	9⅝	−¼
AdvLog			5405	17½	15⅝	16	−¾
AdvMag			118	18½	17	17	−⅞
AdMkSv			480	2¾	1⅞	2⅝	
AdvPoly			2892	4⅞	3½	3⅝	−½
AdvSem			240	3¾	3⅛	3¾	+¼
AdvTel			1170	21¾	20½	20⅝	−¼
Advanta	.12	.9	854	15	13	13	−1⅜
AdvoSy			4171	16¾	16	16½	+⅜
AegisG	.20e	2.8	19	7¼	6⅝	7¼	+½
Aequitrn			513	2½	2¼	2¼	−⅝
Aegon	2.71e	3.9	427	70¼	68½	69¼	−2⅛
AerSysl			477	¾	½		
Agrovx			3252	5½	4	5¼	+1¼
AflBcCp			138	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+⅛
AflBsh			625	15⅝	14⅞	15	
AgncyR	.48t	8.1	3527	9	8½	8⅝	−⅝
Agnico g	.20	3.3	3576	6⅛	5⅝	6	+⅝
Agouron			542	9¼	7⅞	8¼	−½
Aicorp			4575	12⅛	10¼	10¾	−1½
AirMd			2364	9½	8½	8⅞	−⅛
AirWisc			600	9¼	8½	8⅝	−⅝
Airtran	.16	1.6	901	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	−⅛
Akorn	.07	3.2	656	2⅝	2⅛	2⅜	+⅜
Akzo	1.86e	6.4	2623	29½	28⅞	29¼	−⅛
Alaten	1.10	7.2	74	15½	15	15¼	
Aldus			15170	50¾	44¾	45¼	−5¼
AlexBr	.28	1.9	1897	15⅛	14⅝	14⅞	−⅜
AlexBld	.88	3.5	3621	27	25	25⅛	−1⅝
AlfaCp	.40	4.0	223	10¼	10	10	−¼
AlicoR			993	23¼	20¾	22½	−⅜
Alico	.15	.7	64	24	22½	22½	−⅛
AllAm s			61	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+⅛
AllCity			17	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	−¼
AlegW			203	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	
AlnOrg	.40a	1.2	3	33	33	33	−2
AllanPh			6018	12¾	10	12¾	+⅞
Allant h			1469	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	−⅛
AlldBk	.32	5.1	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	+¼
AldCap	1.79e	8.1	993	16¼	15¼	16	+¼
AldCall	1.15e	7.1	972	17	16¼	16¼	
AlldCl			668	18⅝	16¼	16⅝	−2¼
AlldGp	.56	3.6	170	16¼	14¼	15⅝	+1½
AlldRsh			2046	5⅛	4	4⅝	
AloyCpt			609	¾	⅝	¾	+
AlistFn			414	8	7	7	−½
Allwst			20957	6¾	5¼	6⅛	+½
Alcofte	.32	3.0	609	10¾	9¼	10¾	+1½
Alpharl			4292	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	−⅛
AlpMic			845	2	1⅜	1⅞	+⅛
AltaGld	.06e	3.3	2774	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞	
AltaHlt			319	15¼	14⅝	15	+¼
Altai			10	2¼	1⅛	1⅛	−⅜
Altera			16182	18¾	15¼	15¼	−2¼
Altron			142	5½	5	5	−¼
AmcorF	.50	4.3	124	12	11½	11½	−½
Amrian	.56	5.5	57	10¼	9⅝	10¼	
Amerbc	†		461	3⅛	2¾	2⅞	−⅛
AFFMt2	2.20e	32.6	1026	x7	6¾	6¾	
AFFF	1.50	8.0	403	19¼	18½	18¾	
AmFPr	1.30	11.6	286	12	11¼	11¼	
AFTxE	1.00	11.9	396	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	
AFTxE2	1.28	15.1	301	9	7⅞	8½	
AWAirl			5448	7	6¼	6¼	−⅝
AmBcp	1.00e	7.3	31	15	13	13¾	−2¼
ABnkr	.60	4.8	2530	12⅞	11	12⅝	+⅝
AmCity			174	18¼	17½	18	
AColoid	.44	6.1	500	8⅝	7¼	7¼	−1⅜
AConsu			143	5	4	4⅛	
AmEcol			326	9½	8¼	8¼	−1⅛
AFSvDu			142	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
AFlm s			5875	7⅛	6	6½	+¼
AFiltrn	.90	4.3	5	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	−¼
AGreet	.70	1.9	11087	37⅝	34⅞	37¼	+½
AHltSv			259	⅜	¼	⅜	+⅛
AIndF	.08	1.2	13	6⅝	6½	6½	−¼
AmIntg			1413	4	3⅛	3⅝	−⅛
AMS			4132	24¼	21⅝	21⅞	−2¼
AMedE			1960	16¼	15	16	+¾
ANtlns	1.72	5.2	436	33½	32¾	32⅞	−¼
ANuclC			125	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	−¼
AmNurs			42	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	−⅛
AmPac			1379	11¾	10¾	11¾	+⅝
APhyG			385	1⅜	1	1⅛	−⅛
APwCv s			9958	19	17¼	18¾	+¾
ARepBc			307	7½	6	6	−1½
AmRice			222	⅜	¼	¼	−⅛
ASoft s	.24	2.8	7683	13¼	12	12¼	−⅛
AmSlt	3.25e	53.0	762	2⅝	1⅞	2⅛	
ATvCm			2134	42½	40⅛	41½	−1
ATrav s			2455	17	15½	16	−½
AWood			41	4½	4	4½	
AmAll	.21e	4.7	738	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	−⅛
Amerltr	.64	4.6	7792	14	13	13⅞	+⅝
Amgen s			39350	128¾	116	122¼	−4
Amistar			72	1½	1¼	1	
AmtyBc			27	3	2¾	3	+¼
AmskBk			5181	¾	⅝	⅝	
Amoskg			134	11¾	9½	10¼	−1¼
Ampicn			68	15¼	14¾	14¾	−¼
Amserv	†		295	4¾	4¼	4¾	+¾
AmtcCp			1660	12½	11¾	11⅞	−⅛
Amvest			577	2⅞	2⅛	2⅜	−⅛
Anlogic			1397	12	11½	11¾	−⅛
AnalyTc	.19	1.6	377	12¾	12	12	−⅛
Analy	.56	3.2	1119	17¾	16	17¼	+1½
Anangel	.90e	6.9	699	13⅜	12¾	13	−⅜
Anaren			311	3⅞	3½	3½	−⅛
AnchSv			1008	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	−⅛
AndrGr			368	10¼	9	9⅞	−⅛
AndvBc			929	6¾	5½	6¾	+¾
AndvTg			53	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
Andrew			1887	28¾	27⅜	28¾	+1
Andros			682	9½	8⅞	9¼	+½
Apertus			991	2⅝	1⅞	2⅛	−¼
ApogEn	.24	1.6	986	16¾	14¾	15½	−1½
Appian			2894	⅜	⅜	⅜	+⅛
AppleC	.48	.7	90670	67½	62¼	66¼	+1⅛
Apiebee	.04e	.3	1233	13¼	11¼	12⅛	−½
ABiosc s			1312	29	27	29	+1¼
ApldBio			6039	17⅝	16½	17½	
ApldMt			11290	31½	26½	27¼	−4⅝
ApldPw	.12	.9	3122	15	12½	13¼	−1¾
ApldSlr			426	4½	3¾	4½	+¾
ArabSh			779	3	2	2⅝	+⅝
Archive			4712	8½	7¼	7¾	−1
Arbor	.20	.8	1061	24½	23¾	24	−¼
Arctco			1801	7⅜	7	7¼	−⅛
Arden			28	50	47	47½	−2½
ArgoGp	1.60	2.0	96	79	76	79	+3
Arltch			532	3¾	2⅝	2⅝	−⅝
ARIX			1419	1⅝	1½	1½	−⅛
ArkaFt			4662	25¼	24	24¾	−¼
Armor	.64	5.6	748	11¾	11	11⅜	−⅜
Arnold	1.00	2.2	58	47½	45	46½	
ArowFn	.72	7.0	120	11	10¼	10¼	−¾
Artel			493	3⅛	2¾	2¾	−⅛
ArtistG	.10e	1.1	2895	9¼	7⅝	8¾	−⅛
ArtWay	.40	4.8	12	8¼	8¼	8¼	
Ashton			13072	9	8⅛	8¾	−⅛
Aslamr	†		1547	5	4⅞	4⅞	−⅛
AsoctTl			2296	10½	9½	10½	+1½
Aspnlm			213	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+⅛
Assix			1332	3¾	3⅛	3¾	+¼
AsdBnc	.72	3.4	183	21¼	20¼	21¼	+¾
AsdCmA			329	30¼	28½	30	+¾
AsdCmB			106	30	28½	29½	−½
Astec			79	4½	4	4	−¼
AstrM s			1840	14¼	10¾	13¼	+2¼
Astrcm			180	⅝	⅜	⅝	+⅛
Astron			58	2	1	2	+½
Astrosy			220	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+⅛
Atek			449	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	−⅛
Athey	.10e	1.7	56	7	6	6	−⅛
AticoF	.20	2.5	20	8½	7⅝	8⅛	+⅜
Atkinsn			103	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝	−1
Atlntd	.40b	4.3	22	9¼	9¼	9¼	+⅛
AtlAm			47	1⅝	1½	1½	−⅛
AtlSeAr	.60	2.2	3883	29¼	25	27	−2¼
Atwod s	.84e	4.1	490	22½	20½	20½	−1¾
AtwdOc			727	13¼	12½	12½	−½
AutTrT	†		53	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
Autoclv	.24	3.1	559	8	7	7⅝	+⅝
Autodk	.40e	.8	30528	55	45½	47¼	−7⅝
Autodie			979	2⅞	2¼	2½	
Autoinf			597	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+⅛
AutoCp			82	12	10½	12	+1½
Avntek			3825	3⅝	3⅛	3½	+⅛
Avatar			277	19	18	18¼	−¼
Avndle			260	4½	4¼	4½	+⅛
Aztar			19657	6½	5⅜	5⅞	−¼
AztcM	.10b	1.9	466	5⅞	5	5⅜	−⅛
B							
BB&T s	.84	4.6	3805	21¼	18	18¼	−2¾
BH Bulk			142	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	
BEI El	.08	1.0	1071	8½	8	8	−⅛
BEI			623	4	3¾	4	+½
BF Ent			52	3	2½	2½	−½
BGS	.60a	2.0	1091	31½	29½	29⅞	−1⅛
BHA			647	15¼	14½	15	+⅜
BHA B			182	15	14¼	14¼	−⅜
BI Inc			2846	11⅞	10⅝	11¼	−¼
BMA	1.20a	5.4	883	23	21¾	22⅛	+⅝
BMC St s			5258	43½	38½	40¼	−2⅜
BMJ	.40	5.0	69	8⅛	8	8	−⅛
BMR Fn			63	4¼	3¼	4¼	
BNH			360	3⅝	3½	3½	
BSB Bcp	.72	5.1	372	14½	13½	14	
BT Fin	.88	6.4	17	14½	13¾	13¾	−½
BT Shp			1307	8⅛	7½	7¾	−⅜
BTR	.08	2.7	7	3	3	3	
BTU Int			521	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	−⅛
Babage			2093	12¾	10⅛	12	+1¾
Badger	.48a	2.2	4	22	19	22	+3
Bailey			398	1	¾	¾	−⅛
BkHp wt			4976	5⅞	5⅛	5⅝	−⅛
BakerJ	.06	.9	6955	8	6½	7	−1
Balchm s			653	7⅝	6	7½	+2⅛
BaldLy	.30	1.2	5	24½	24¼	24¼	+⅜
BldLvB	.30	1.3	42	24½	24	24	−½
BaldPia			425	9⅛	8⅝	9¼	
Balard s	.07	.2	2288	32½	29½	32¼	+¼
Baltek	.15	2.5	46	6¼	5⅞	6	+¼
BcpHw s	1.64	3.0	886	54¾	53	54¼	+¾
BcMiss	.92	4.1	52	22¼	21¼	22¼	+½
BcpNJ	.48	5.3	173	9½	8⅞	9	−⅛
Banctec			2978	12¼	10⅝	11½	−1
BandaM	.88	9.5	267	9⅛	8⅞	9¼	+½
BangH	1.28	8.0	194	16½	16	16	−½
BankAtl			3	1½	1½	1½	−⅛
BkGran	.44	2.1	60	22	20	20½	+½
BnkNH	.05t	.7	47	8	7½	7½	−⅜
BkSou	.57	7.8	1130	x7⅜	6⅝	6⅝	−⅝
viBkest			209	⅜	¼	⅜	
Benkrs	.52	3.9	562	14½	13½	13½	
BnkFst			177	4⅞	4½	4½	+½
BkrNte			250	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	−⅛
Bknth			142	10	8½	9½	+½
Bklowa	3.56	4.5	119	81	79	80	−⅞
BkMAm			17	9¼	9	9	−⅛
BkWorc			534	6¼	5¾	5⅞	−¼
BanPn s	.80	4.7	3760	17½	16⅝	17	
Banta	.56	1.9	2882	30¾	28¼	30¼	
Banyan			465	⅝	½	½	+⅛
Bany II			830	⅞	⅝	⅞	+⅛
Banyn III			395	⅞	⅜	⅞	+⅛
Bany SI	.51e	14.1	683	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
BarelRs			393	5½	5	5	−½
BarvJw			315	2½	2	2½	
Barton			2445	⅝	⅜	⅝	
BsTnA			1420	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+⅛
BasAm			1996	10⅝	9⅝	10¼	+¼
BasPtr			821	20	19⅝	19¾	−¼
BsetF	1.00a	2.6	480	38	36¾	38	+1
BayVw	.60	3.4	4116	18⅛	16¾	17⅝	−⅜
BayBks			7444	18⅝	16¾	17¼	−¾
Bayport			177	⅝	½	⅝	
BEAvion			34868	13½	8⅝	13	+4¼
BeauCtl	.28	1.5	1076	19⅝	17¾	19¼	+1
Beebas			128	6⅝	6¼	6¼	−⅝
BelFuse			188	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	
viBelW s			90	⅝	½	⅝	+⅛
BellSv			824	1⅜	⅝	1⅜	
Belmrl			317	¼	⅛	¼	+⅛
BenJer			723	19¼	17¾	17⅞	−1½
Benhan			128	1⅝	1½	1½	−⅛
BnfOG s			4233	17	14	14½	−2
Berkley	.44	1.0	1762	46½	43	44	−2⅝
BerkGs	1.28	8.0	139	16¾	16	16	
BethlBc	.32	2.8	14	11½	10¼	11½	+⅛
BetzLb s	1.08	2.1	4322	51¾	49½	50¾	−1⅛
Big B			3599	10½	7⅞	10½	+2
BigOTr			645	⅜	¼	⅜	+⅛
Bindly	.05e	.3	1932	16⅞	16½	16¾	+⅛
BingKg			30	4⅝	3⅞	3⅞	−⅝
Bioan wt			210	24¼	20¼	20¼	−4⅝
BioLog			316	5⅛	4	5	−⅛
Biogen			16758	36½	32⅝	32⅞	−4
Biogn pf	2.72	4.0	3483	60⅛	53½	53½	−7⅝
Biomet s			19768	28⅛	25⅝	27½	−1

(Continued on next page)

TH[illegible]
Her[illegible]
READ[illegible]

1. Where did you [illegible]
2a. How often do y[illegible]
2b. Where do you [illegible]
At home At work
3. How many othe[illegible] groups, usually read[illegible]
Family members
Colleagues/business associates
4. Which of the fo[illegible] read the IHT?
5. For which of the[illegible] would you like th[illegible] coverage?
U.S.
Latin America
Western Europe
Eastern Europe
Middle East
6. Which, if any, of [illegible] reading about in the [illegible]
Athletics
American football
Soccer
Rugby
Baseball
Basketball
7. Approximately h[illegible] you take during 1990[illegible]
None
IF NONE GO TO Q. 11
8. To which of the f[illegible] on business during 19[illegible]
Belgium
France
Germany
Italy
Spain
Switzerland
Netherlands
Scandinavia
Finland
9. For business trips, [illegible] usually use?
First Class
Business Class
Economy
No such trips

هكذا من الاصل

THE 1991 Herald Tribune READER SURVEY

ABOUT YOUR READING

1. Where did you read *this* copy of the IHT?
(Please check ✓ all that apply.)

At home [1] · At work [2] · Traveling locally [3] · Traveling abroad [4] · Elsewhere [5] (11)

2a. How often do you *usually* read or look at the IHT?

5-6 days a week [1] · 3-4 days a week [2] · 1-2 days a week [3] · Less often than once a week [4] · First time reader [5] (12)

2b. Where do you *usually* read or look at the IHT?

At home [1] · At work [2] · While traveling [3] · Elsewhere [4] (13)

3. How many other people in each of the following groups, usually read your copy of the IHT?

	One	Two	Three	Four or more	None	
Family/friends	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[0]	(14)
Colleagues/business associates	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[0]	(15)

4. Which of the following are the main reasons you read the IHT? *(Please check all that apply.)*

News/current affairs [1] · Business and finance [2] · Culture/the arts [3] · Editorial commentary [4] · Sports [5] · Travel [6] · Other reasons (Write in) [7] (16)

5. For which of the geographical regions shown below would you like the IHT to increase its level of coverage? *(Please check all that apply.)*

USA [1] (17) · Latin America [2] · Western Europe [3] · Soviet Union/Eastern Europe [4] · Middle East [5]
Africa [1] (18) · Japan [2] · South East Asia [3] · Other Asia [4] · Australasia [5]

6. Which, if any, of the following sports do you enjoy reading about in the IHT? *(Please check all that apply.)*

Athletics [1] (19) · American Football [2] · Soccer [3] · Rugby [4] · Baseball [5] · Basketball [6]
Boxing [1] (20) · Cricket [2] · Cycling [3] · Golf [4] · Horse Racing [5] · Ice Hockey [6]
Motor Racing [1] (21) · Sailing [2] · Skiing [3] · Tennis [4] · Other (Write in) [5]
None/do not read sports coverage [6]

BUSINESS TRAVEL

7. Approximately how many business air trips did you take during 1990? *(Count a round-trip as one.)*

None [0] · 1-2 [1] · 3-5 [2] · 6-9 [3] · 10-20 [4] · 21+ [5] (22)

IF NONE GO TO Q. 11

8. To which of the following destinations did you fly on business during 1990? *(Please check all that apply.)*

Belgium [1] (23) · France [2] · Germany [3] · Italy [4] · Spain [5] · Switzerland [6] · Netherlands [7] · Scandinavia/Finland [8]
United Kingdom [1] (24) · Eastern Europe [2] · Soviet Union [3] · Other Europe [4] · Middle East [5] · African countries [6] · USA [7] · Canada [8]
Latin America/Caribbean [1] (25) · Japan [2] · Hong Kong [3] · Singapore [4] · Taiwan [5] · Other Asia [6] · Australasia [7] · Elsewhere [8]

9. For business trips, which class of air travel do you usually use?

	FOR SHORT-HAUL TRIPS (UP TO FOUR HOURS)	FOR LONG-HAUL TRIPS (OVER FOUR HOURS)
First Class	[1] (26)	[1] (27)
Business Class	[2]	[2]
Economy	[3]	[3]
No such trips	[4]	[4]

10. During 1990, how many nights did you spend at an international hotel on business?

None [0] · 1-7 [1] · 8-14 [2] · 15-29 [3] · 30+ [4] (28)

11. During 1990, how many times did you rent a car? (for business or personal reasons.)

	Not rented	1-2 rentals	3-6 rentals	7 or more rentals	
AT HOME	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	(29)
ABROAD	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	(30)

ABOUT YOU

12a. Of which country are you a citizen?
(Write in) .....

12b. In which country are you currently resident? (31-32)
(Write in) .....

12c. How long have you been living in your present country of residence? (33-34)

Less than 6 months [1] · 6-12 months [2] · 1-5 years [3] · More than 5 years [4] (35)

13. Are you?

Male [1] · Female [2] (36)

14. What is your age?

Under 25 [1] · 25-34 [2] · 35-44 [3] · 45-54 [4] · 55-64 [5] · 65 or over [6] (37)

15. Which educational level have you attained?

Doctorate/higher university degree [1] · MBA [2] · University degree/equivalent professional qualification [3] · Secondary or high school [4] (38)

16. Into which of the following groups does your pre-tax annual household income from all sources fall? *(Check in U.S. $ or write in your own currency.)*

Up to U.S. $50,000 [1] · $50,000 to $74,999 [2] · $75,000 to $149,999 [3] · $150,000 to $249,999 [4] · $250,000 to $499,999 [5] · $500,000 or more [6] (39)

Or annual income in own currency (write in) .....

17a. How many cars are there in your household, including any company-owned cars?

No car [0] · One [1] · Two [2] · Three or more [3] (40)

17b. What is the engine size of your (main) car?

Up to 1,500 cc [1] · 1,501-1,800 cc [2] · 1,801-2,000 cc [3] · 2,001-2,500 cc [4] · Over 2,500 cc [5] · Don't Know [6] (41)

If not known, write in make and model .....

18a. How many holidays of four nights or more did you take away from home during 1990?

One [1] · Two [2] · Three [3] · Four or more [4] · None [0] (42)

18b. How much did you spend in total on your main holiday in 1990?

Up to U.S. $2,000 [1] · $2,000-$4,999 [2] · $5,000-$9,999 [3] · U.S. $10,000 or more [4] (43)

18c. Did you take a long-haul holiday (to another continent) in 1990?

Yes [1] · No [2] (44)

19. Which, if any, of these cards do you use nowadays?

Access/EuroCard/ MasterCard (Gold) [1] (45)
Access/EuroCard/MasterCard [2]
American Express Gold/ Platinum [3]
American Express Green [4]
Diners Club [5]
Visa Gold/Premier [6]
Visa/Carte Bleue/Barclaycard [7]

20. What is the approximate total value of the financial assets and any other investments owned by you and members of your household (in U.S. $)?
(Please include shares, bonds, other financial assets, collectibles and property excluding your main home.)

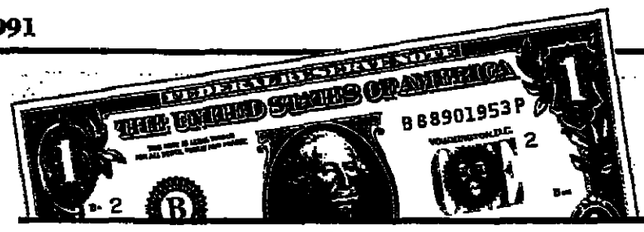
Under U.S. $50,000 [1] · $50,000 to under $100,000 [2] · $100,000 to under $250,000 [3] · $250,000 to under $500,000 [4] · $500,000 to under $1 million [5] · $1 million to under $5 million [6] · U.S. $5 million or more [7] (46)

YOUR OCCUPATION

21. What is your working status?

Working full-time [1] · Working part-time [2] · Student [3] · Retired [4] · Housewife [5] · Other [6] (47)

If you are not working full-time or part-time please skip to Q. 27



A U.S. DOLLAR FROM YOU TO A CHARITY

Thank you for your cooperation. In 1989, the IHT contributed $11,001 to charity on behalf of respondents to a similar questionnaire.

22. What is the principal activity of your organization?

Banking/Finance/Accountancy [1] (48) · Manufacuring/Primary [2] · Legal Services [3] · Advertising/Management Consultancy/Other Services [4] · Education [5]
Wholesale/Retail/Distribution/Travel [1] (49) · Politics [2] · Government/Civil Service [3] · Medical [4] · Other (Write in) [5]

23. What is your job title or position? *(Please check any that apply.)*

Owner/Partner [1] (50) · Chairman/President/CEO [2] · Managing Director/General Manager [3] · CFO/Finance Director [4] · Other Director [5] · Department Head [6] · Middle Manager [7]
Junior Executive [1] (51) · Technical Specialist/Engineer [2] · Politician/Government Minister [3] · Diplomat/Senior Govt. Officer [4] · Consultant [5] · Other Professional [6] · Other (Write in) [7]

24a. In which, if any, of these areas are you wholly or partly responsible for company decision-making? *(Please check all that apply.)*

Domestic Banking [1] (52) · International Banking [2] · Corporate Finance [3] · Fund Management [4] · Foreign Exchange [5] · Insurance Services [6] · Legal Services [7]
Company Credit Cards [1] (53) · Management Consultancy [2] · Executive Recruitment/Training [3] · Company Travel [4] · Conferences/Exhibitions [5] · Appointment of a PR/Advertising/Market Research Agency [6] · None of these [7]

24b. Below is a list of items for which you may be involved in a decision to purchase, lease, appoint or change a supplier in the course of your work.

	I EVALUATE, SPECIFY OR RECOMMEND		I AUTHORISE OR APPROVE	
Mainframe computers/network systems	[1]	(54)	[1]	(56)
PCs/desk top computers/WPs	[2]		[2]	
Computer peripherals	[3]		[3]	
Software	[4]		[4]	
Facsimile equipment/photocopiers	[5]		[5]	
Telecommunications systems or equipment	[6]		[6]	
Local courier/freight services	[7]		[7]	
International courier/freight services	[8]		[8]	
Company vehicles	[9]		[9]	
Business premises/industrial site selection	[0]		[0]	
Plant and equipment	[1]	(55)	[1]	(57)
Raw materials	[2]		[2]	
Scientific instruments	[3]		[3]	

25. How many people does your company employ in the country in which you are currently based?

Under 10 [1] · 10-49 [2] · 50-249 [3] · 250-999 [4] · 1,000-4,999 [5] · 5,000 or more [6] (58)

26a. Does your company also operate *outside* the country in which you are currently based?

Yes [1] · No [2] (59)

26b. Do you have responsibilities for policies or operations in any other countries?

Yes [1] · No [2] (60)

27. Which one of these charities should benefit from your dollar donation?

SAVE THE CHILDREN [1] · INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS [2] · WORLD WILDLIFE FUND [3] (61) · CANCER RESEARCH [4]

28. If you are willing to participate in future surveys, please give your name and address below, or attach your business card. Please note that your name and address will not be made available to the IHT - all replies will be kept in the strictest confidence by the research company, Research Services Ltd.
If you do not wish to participate in future surveys, please leave blank and return your questionnaire. Thank you.

Name .....
Address .....

RSL, Research Services House,
Elmgrove Road, Harrow HA1 2QG, England
Tel: 081-861 6000 Telex: 923755 RSRES G Fax: 081-861 5515

RSL

February 1991

Mr Lee Huebner
International Herald Tribune
181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle
92521 Neuilly Cedex
France

Dear Lee

1991 Reader Survey

Thank you once again for choosing RSL to undertake the International Herald Tribune's Reader Survey.

Your readers may be confident that their replies will be treated with the strictest confidentiality. The survey will be undertaken within the strict rules laid down by the ESOMAR/ICC code of conduct, which governs bona fide international market research.

Information relating to individual replies will be analysed in a statistical form only. No personal information will be passed to anyone outside our organisation. Where readers choose to give their names and addresses this information will be used only for conducting further research on behalf of the International Herald Tribune.

Each reply received by RSL will qualify for $1 US donation to their selected charity.

The total value of this charitable contribution will be announced when you publish the survey results. Last time we raised $11,001 for charity; we hope that, with the co-operation of your readers, we will do even better this year!

With best wishes

Yours sincerely

Dawn Mitchell
Chairman & Chief Executive

IRIS

AM SO

TO OUR READERS

Since 1979, the International Herald Tribune has donated more than

$47,000

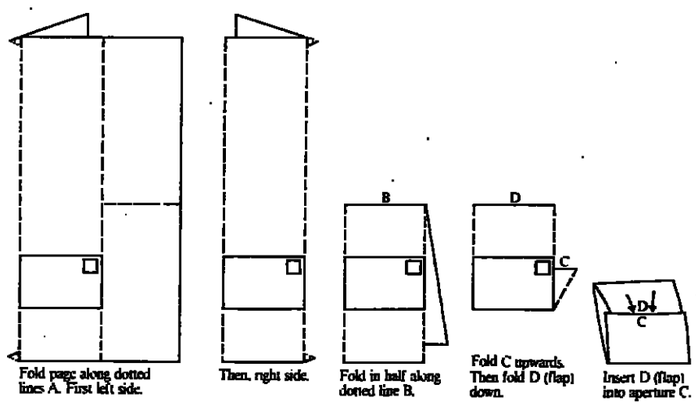
to charity on behalf of you, our readers in connection with periodic reader studies like this one.

Please help us continue this important program by completing and forwarding the questionnaire on the reverse side of this sheet.

Our warmest thanks to you for your help.

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

D (FLAP)



Fold page along dotted lines A. First left side.
Then, right side.
Fold in half along dotted line B.
Fold C upwards. Then fold D (flap) down.
Insert D (flap) into aperture C.

AFFIX STAMP HERE

MRS. DAWN MITCHELL
RESEARCH SERVICES HOUSE,
ELMGROVE ROAD,
HARROW HA1 2QG.
ENGLAND

PARIS

C (INSERT FLAP HERE)

B

If you have any comments you would like to make to the publisher or the editor of the International Herald Tribune, please feel free to do so in the space provided below.

صكذا من الاصل

صكنا من الاجل

Seoul Gives Licenses To Securities Firms

Japanese and French Are Rejected

Agence France-Presse

SEOUL — South Korea has allowed one British, one Hong Kong and two American securities firms to do business here, but a French-owned company and all Japanese firms have been rejected, officials said over the weekend.

The Finance Ministry sent "welcome letters" to Citicorp Scrimgeour Vickers and Merrill Lynch of the United States, Baring Brothers of Britain and Jardine Fleming of Hong Kong, the officials said.

Applications by four Japanese firms — Nomura Securities Co., Yamaichi Securities Co., Daiwa Securities Co. and Nikko Securities Co. — and W.I. Carr Sons & Co., a unit of Banque Indosuez of France, have all been rejected, they said.

South Korea has decided to allow foreign securities firms to start business this year as a first step toward complete liberalization of its capital market in 1992.

Japanese firms were turned down, since South Korean firms are more interested in going to London than to Tokyo, another representative said.

Market analysts noted that Jardine Fleming Securities Ltd. of Hong Kong was the first non-Japanese securities house to submit a letter of intent in February.

The four Western firms had called for more information about what foreign firms could expect in exchange for the large capital deposits, which South Korean officials say are needed to screen out disreputable securities houses.

Peter Thorn, chief representative of W.I. Carr, said: "We are disappointed. We'll wait until another round of applications is allowed."

He said he thought his firm, owned by France's Banque Indosuez, had been turned down probably because no South Korean securities firms were interested in opening businesses in France.

Analysts said reciprocity was a factor in the government decision alongside the commitment of each securities house to the South Korean market.

"The general feeling is that the government decision was based on the commitment of each house to Korea," said Melissa Brown, an analyst with Merrill Lynch.

WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW

Via Agence France-Presse

Amsterdam

Stock prices finished almost unchanged last week, with the CBS all-share index closing Friday at 189.6, compared with 189.7 the previous week.

Turnover totaled only 6.6 billion guilders, 4.1 billion of which was in equities. Turnover the previous week hit 9.6 billion guilders with 4.6 billion in equities.

Frankfurt

Frankfurt stocks suffered a small loss on the week during somewhat erratic trading, traders said.

The DAX spot trend indicator lost 31.74 points to finish at 1,570.55, down 1.99 percent. The Commerzbank indicator shed 37.90 points to 1,904.40.

Factors worrying the market included difficulties in some East European countries, warning strikes in the public sector, and an analyst's report forecasting a strong drop in 1990 and 1991 profit for Siemens and Volkswagen.

Volume on the eight German stock exchanges totaled 39.50 billion Deutsche marks for the week, little changed from 39.25 billion DM the previous week.

Hong Kong

Share prices soared, sending the market index to another high in moderate trading on the local stock market. The Hang Seng index gained 69.2 points, or 1.9 percent, to close the week at 3,722.39.

Average daily turnover dropped sharply, to 1.5 billion Hong Kong dollars, against the previous week's 2.05 billion dollars.

The previous week's gain of 2.83 percent helped the market open stronger.

London

With the City confident that Chancellor of the Exchequer Norman Lamont will cut interest rates by a full percentage point around the time he presents his first budget next Tuesday, shares advanced to new highs in London.

At the close Friday, the Financial Times 100-share index stood at 2,494.9, having advanced 39.2 points, or 1.6 percent, on the week.

Volumes were swollen by the flotation of the privatized electricity-generating companies PowerGen and National Power. First-day premiums of up to 37 percent on the shares were consolidated during the rest of the week.

Milan

Milan stocks extended their upward trend, with the MIB stock index reaching its high for the year on Friday. The index hit 1,164, up 3.28 percent from the previous Friday.

Average volume rose from 160 billion to 235 billion lire a day in value terms. An average of 75 million shares a day changed hands, compared with 48 million the previous week.

Paris

French stocks stopped to catch their breath last week, following a strong runup over the previous weeks. The CAC-40 stock indicator ended the week at 1,800.49, off 1.5 percent from the previous Friday.

Dealers said such a consolidation phase was inevitable, and even desirable, after the runup, and trading was much quieter than it had been the previous week.

Since the start of the year, the Bourse's index has risen by 18.5 percent, and it is almost 27 percent above the level of the year's low, reached on Jan. 15, two days before the start of the Gulf war.

Singapore

Trading was cautious in Singapore, reflecting mixed sentiment as profit-taking in local blue chips alternated with speculative buying of Malaysian second-line stocks.

The Straits Times industrial index lost 13.52 points, ending the week at 1,492.71. The Stock Exchange of Singapore all-share index rose 1.09 points to finish at 415.46.

Turnover dropped to 913.1 million shares valued at 1.34 billion dollars, from 1.05 billion units worth 1.89 billion dollars.

Tokyo

Share prices posted moderate gains in quiet trading, with the market lacking energy and direction.

The Nikkei Stock Average of 225 selected issues ended the week Friday at 26,843.10 points, up 235.58 points, or 0.9 percent, from the previous week's close.

The Tokyo Stock Price Index of all stocks on the first section chalked up a 41.84-point gain after advancing 35.45 the previous week. It closed at 2,008.95 yen, topping the 2,000-yen level for the first time since August.

Trading was moderate throughout the week, as many institutional investors retreated to the sidelines. Average daily turnover fell from 601.8 million shares to 579.1 million. Daily value of stocks traded averaged 713.9 billion yen, down from 763.7 billion yen the preceding week.

Zurich

Investors were cautious and indecisive last week. The Swiss Performance Index finished the week at 1,049.4, off seven points, or 0.66 percent.

The early part of the week was marked by very low volume and an absence of foreign investors, but the latter came back toward the end of the week.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Under Pressure, U.S. Removes Rice

TOKYO (AFP) — A U.S. farmers group on Saturday withdrew samples of U.S. rice at the last minute from a food fair after the Japanese government, which bans rice imports, threatened to take legal action against them.

The U.S.A. Rice Council removed rice samples and pledged to urge the U.S. administration and Congress to press Japan to open its rice market.

The Japanese Foreign Ministry told the U.S. Embassy here that the authorities "would prosecute and arrest U.S. rice industry officials associated with the exhibit" on charges of violating Japan's food control law.

China Wants to Export Workers

TOKYO (Reuters) — China wants to export skilled workers to Japan under Beijing government supervision, a Japanese daily said Sunday.

Nihon Keizai Shimbun quoted Japanese foreign ministry sources as saying Beijing hoped to send workers after they had been trained in job skills and Japanese language at centers in China to be jointly built by both governments.

It said China made the proposal at a Sino-Japanese trade committee meeting, held in Tokyo last week. The Japanese side did not reply to the proposal, it said. Only skilled foreigners are allowed to work in Japan.

Peru Seeks Cut in Debt

LIMA (Reuters) — Peru will seek treatment similar to that given Poland, which got a cut of about 50 percent, in its debt talks with the member countries of the Paris Club, Economy Minister Carlos Bolona said.

"We hope that Poland will serve as a guideline and I will ask for reduction of the debt on that basis," Mr. Bolona said in an interview published on Saturday in the newspaper El Comercio. The Paris Club agreed last week to cut Poland's $33 billion debt by about 50 percent.

Romania Expects New Credits

BUCHAREST (Reuters) — The governor of the National Bank, Mugur Isarescu, said Saturday that Romania expected $2 billion of fresh credits and a big infusion of capital this year to bolster market reforms and promote economic recovery.

Mr. Isarescu's remarks reflect the government's confidence that Prime Minister Petre Roman's fast-pace reform program had ended Romania's isolation from world credit markets.

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, March 15.

(Continued)

	Div	Yld	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Versa	.24	1.7	537	14½	13½	13¾	+ ¼
VertexC			121	6½	6	6¼	— ¼
Vestar			1098	7	6¼	6¾	+ ¼
Vicor			1624	25¼	22¼	25	+2¼
Vicorp			2841	25½	22¾	23¾	—1⅛
VictBn			3	7½	7½	7½	— ½
VictCr			364	1⅛	1	1¼	
VidDsp			176	6¼	5½	5¾	+ ¼
Videcrt			2608	6¼	5⅝	5⅝	— ¾
Vidmrk			992	5¼	4½	5	+ ½
VledeFr			770	2	1¼	1¼	— ⅞
VieloBc			8	3	3	3	—1
Viking			49	15	14½	14¼	+ ¼
VillFlnl			160	9	8½	9	
VilSpM	.15	1.7	1482	9¼	8	8¾	+ ¼
Viratek			1276	7¼	5½	6¼	— ⅛
VaBch	.16	8.0	416	2¼	2	2	— ⅛
VitalSen			2455	18	17½	17¾	— ⅛
Vitalnk			6679	9½	8¾	8¾	— ½
Vivlgen			767	18	16¼	17	—1½
Voltlnf			29	8½	8	8	—2
Volvo	2.74e	4.0	240	54¼	51½	53¼	— ⅝
W							
WD 40	1.72a	5.9	628	29½	28	29	+ ⅝
WLR Fd	.32	1.8	5271	18	17¾	18	
WPP Gp	1.31e	18.5	12382	7⅛	5¾	6	— ½
WSMP			60	4	3½	4	+ ¼
vlWTD			2515	⅝	⅜	⅜	
WalnBk			21	5¾	5½	5½	— ½
Walbro	.16f		1148	11¼	9¼	11¼	+1¾
Walsbr	.28	1.8	190	11	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅜
WallCp	.48	6.6	232	7⅝	7⅛	7¼	— ⅝
WrlsaeC			232	1¼	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
Warnlcs			1857	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	+ ¼
Warren			974	2½	1	2½	+1½
WshBcp			178	3¾	3¼	3½	+ ¼
WashEn	1.36	6.6	4743	20¾	19⅛	20¾	+1¼
WFSL s	1.04	3.6	4462	29¾	28¼	28½	— ⅜
WshFDr	.38	2.6	733	12	11¼	11½	—1
WshFDC			50	⅞	¾	¾	— ¼
WMSB	.48	2.6	5956	19⅜	18¼	18¼	—1
WMSB pf	3.75	9.2	227	43	40	40¾	—1½
WshScl	.10	2.0	87	5⅛	5	5	
WatldW	.12e	2.9	96	4½	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅜
Watrhse	.15e	3.0	9	5	4⅝	5	— ⅛
Watrln	.72e	4.4	50	3¼	2¾	2¾	— ¼
Wattslnd	.24	.5	1099	45¾	44	44¾	— ¼
WausP s	.60	1.5	671	42¾	39	39¾	— ¼
Waver	.40	2.3	73	17½	17¼	17½	+ ⅜
WaveTk			504	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜	
WbstFn	.52	6.7	44	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞	
Wegenr			26	⅞		¾	— ⅛
WeisTr	.48	3.2	23	12½	12	12½	+ ¼
Wellek			4223	15¼	14	14⅝	+ ⅜
Werner	.12	.6	269	21¼	21	21	+ ¼
Wesboc	1.30	4.7	1698	28⅜	27	27¼	— ¼
WstCst			256	1½	1	1¼	— ⅜
WNewln	.16	3.2	97	5¼	4½	5	— ¼
WstOne	.96	3.4	825	29½	28	28	—1¼
Wstcot			304	6¼	5½	5½	—1
WstCap			4977	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+ ⅜
WnFncl			30	7¼	7	7¼	+ ¼
WFdPR	.80a	6.0	40	13¼	13	13¼	— ¾
WnWst s			6408	19	17½	17½	—1¼
WMicTc			120	3¾	3¼	3¼	— ½
WstnPb			1476	13	12½	12¾	+ ¼
Wstmrk			5618	33	30¼	31½	—1¼
WmorC	.33a	1.7	852	20¼	18½	18¾	—1¼
Weston			1139	8	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
WsteBc			1	5	5	5	
WstwOn			2695	2½	2	2⅜	
WetSeal			3505	15¾	14	15½	— ¼
Wettra	.44	2.2	3265	31	28½	29¼	—1⅝
WehrPr	.70e	4.8	80	14½	13¾	14½	+ ¾
Weyco s	.60	2.0	20	30½	28½	30½	
Wharf			129	4¾	4⅜	4⅝	+ ⅛
Wicat			3469	3⅞	3⅛	3⅞	+ ⅜
Wiland			297	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
WlyJ A	1.10	3.5	1549	33½	31	31½	
Willamt	1.60a	3.2	4419	51	48	49½	—1¼
WillW	.68	4.9	8	14	14	14	
Wilml			126	4¾	4¼	4¾	
WmSon s			2899	26¼	24¾	25¼	
WlmTr	1.44	3.6	5333	42¼	40	40¼	—1½
WisrO	.40a	2.5	853	16	15¼	15¾	
WolfFn			1348	3¼	2⅞	2⅞	
Wolohn	.28b	1.8	294	16	15¼	15½	
WwExp			4380	2⅛	1⅞	2	+ ¼
WlvEx pf	2.25	42.9	1524	6¼	4¼	5¼	— ⅜
Wolv wt			781	⅝	½	⅝	+ ⅛
Woodhd	.68	4.5	198	16	14⅜	15	— ⅛
Wordst			5026	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	— ⅛
WrkCap	.17e	1.4	13	12½	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅝
Worthg	.60	2.7	14666	24	22¼	22¼	—1⅜
Wyman	.40	5.2	9127	7⅞	6⅝	7⅝	+ ⅜
X							
XL Dta			1440	7	6¼	6¼	— ¼
XOMA			21042	31	25½	25¾	—4½
XeRite	.12	.8	883	14¾	13⅞	14¼	+ ⅜
Xicor			2481	2⅝	2⅛	2¼	— ⅜
Xilinx			19349	23½	20	20½	—2¼
Xplor	.15e	2.1	1257	7¼	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
Xylogic			348	5	4¼	4¼	— ⅜
Xyvsn			413	⅝	½		—
Y							
YanEnS	1.52	7.8	625	21¾	20½	21¾	
YelowF	.94	3.4	7879	31	27⅜	27¾	—3⅛
YesClth			19	4½	4¼	4⅛	
YorkFn	.68b	5.7	41	12	11½	12	+ ⅜
YorkRs			8679	18¼	16¼	16⅜	—1⅞
Z							
Z Sevn	.13e	.9	243	15¼	14¼	15¼	+1
Zeos			2427	28⅜	25	27⅛	—1⅜
Zeus			352	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	+ ⅛
Ziegler	.52a	3.4	301	16⅜	15½	15½	+ ½
Zilog			5854	13⅞	12⅜	13¾	+ ½
ZionBc	1.44	4.0	95	37	36	36	—1
Ziel			673	6	5⅜	6	+ ½
Zycad			27480	3¾	2⅝	3⅝	+ ⅜

AMERICAN EXCHANGE OPTIONS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, March 15.

Option & price	Calls		Puts	
	Mar	Apr	Mar	Apr
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Total Volume: 228,994
Open Interest: 3,721,491 r—Not traded. s—None offered. o—Old.

CHICAGO EXCHANGE OPTIONS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, March 15.

Option & price	Calls		Puts	
	Mar	Apr	Mar	Apr
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Total Volume: 777,346
Open Interest: 5,973,781
r—Not traded. s—None offered. o—Old.

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(Continued From Back Page)

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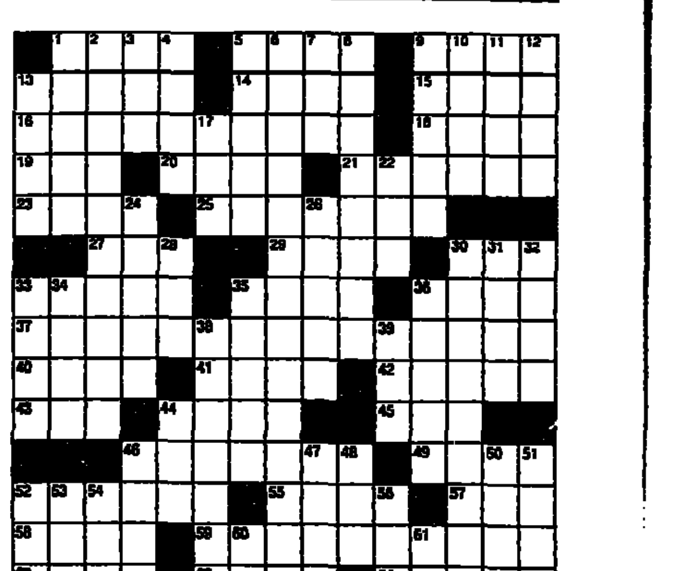
ACROSS

1 Home of the Mets
5 Ill-mannered ones
9 Biblical miracle site
13 Bitter
14 Inner: Comb. form
15 Wading bird
16 She wrote "Emma"
18 Swallow fast
19 Spring mo.
20 Drivel
21 Certain marbles
23 Mantas
25 Race horse at Yonkers
27 Jabber
29 Playwright Simon
30 Spree
33 Capital of Guam
35 Actor O'Neal
36 Superb
37 He wrote "The Razor's Edge"
40 Gardener, often
41 Franklin and Maxwell
42 Hues
43 U.S.N. officer
44 Roman statesman
45 Mass. state tree
46 Horrifies
49 One, in Bonn
52 Dresser
55 *Fish bait*
57 "Mighty —— a Rose"
58 Burden of proof
59 He wrote "War and Peace"
62 Toper
63 Mt. Blanc, par exemple
64 Jots
65 On which a riser rises
66 Gypsy gentlemen
67 He portrayed Zola

DOWN

1 —— Flow, British naval base
2 He wrote "Washington Square"
3 Poetic conjunction
4 Rhyme scheme
5 Composer Franck
6 He wrote "Barchester Towers"
7 E.T.O.'s C.I.C.
8 Musical composition
9 Cheroot, e.g.
10 Border on
11 Shade of green
12 Vipers
13 Discordant
17 Maximum: Abbr.
22 *Congeal*
24 More rational
26 Cooperative groups
28 Conflict
30 He wrote "Paradise Lost"
31 Med.-school subject
32 Cat's-eyes, e.g.
33 Tennis great
34 Thug
35 Gaucho's rope
36 Nimble
38 Monk's garment
39 Western Indian
44 Preparer of accts. to I.R.S.
46 *Fabulous fabulist*
47 Pear-shaped instruments
48 Box-office sign
50 *Ruth's mother-in-law*
51 "The —— the limit"
52 Curves
53 Entity
54 Mystical mark
56 *Old Asian kingdom*
60 Bridge man Culbertson
61 Actor Erwin



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Solution to Friday's Puzzle

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BAGS OPAL  TAVI
ARLO FOCI AHEAD
LOAN ANTS MORSE
MOZARTGALLERIES
 METER   EARN
   ANURA WITHAL
ABM  TALI COATI
SLEIGHTOFHANDEL
PURSE ANNE  JET
SECOND GIANT
   LENA  ROWER
REDASABEETHOVEN
AMATI URGE FETE
SIZES SIAN ERRS
PLED  ENDS RYOT
```

OFFICE OF

Can Machines Keep the Bosses Informed?

Information technology has transformed the meaning of the word "office." The torrent of high-capability devices has flattened hierarchies, changed workplace architecture and given executives a new and unexpected role.

Of the estimated $120 billion spent on information technologies in the world last year, the most important item to many top managers was not the fastest mainframe or the fax attachment to their laptops, but rather a pocket-sized device with the technology of a simple word processor.

They are called mini-managers, day-timers or executive assistants. "Electric organizer" is their generic name, and they are designed to handle one of the emerging challenges of the information technology age: helping the managers manage their time and information.

These devices bring more efficiency into the lives of harassed executives by simply providing them with the answer to the question they ask themselves every day: What do I need to know?

A telecommunications linkup can replace a rushed business trip

The most striking development over the last two years has been the liberation of information technology from the office environment of programmer, computer and printer. However, while technology was developing to the point where a moderately athletic accountant could carry, process, print and transmit all of his companies' books while on a business trip, executives were remaining what they always have been: people with limited amounts of time and concentration, whose job is to make decisions.

The new development is that they now often have access to unlimited amounts of computerized information. Hence, the organizers, which are nothing more than an electronic version of the faithful, ever-whispering personal assistant. This also explains an interesting phenomenon noted by many informed observers (visiting journalists and doormen at the world's leading business hotels): top executives do not usually carry technology with them.

Leading managers may often refer to electronic information networks, whether these be in-house, in-office (often on CD-ROM) or on-line from third-party sources. Their job is not, of course, the gathering or processing of data (the more information you retrieve, the more thought, action and time it will demand of you), but rather briefing themselves for face-to-face encounters, for meetings and negotiations.

It is often a case of communication literacy high, computer literacy surprisingly low. These meetings now often take place via video or teleconferencing, both of which received a great boost thanks to the war in the Gulf and the resulting nervousness about air travel. Most executives are highly informed as to the intricacies of digital telephone networks and PCNs (personal communication networks), but this does not make them experts.

While a reported one-third of all executives in Western Europe have computers on their desks (sharply below the figure for the United States), the in-department practical expertise generally is to be found several levels down the hierarchy. The Mr. or Ms. Fix-it called on to handle office computer emergencies may be a secretary, an apprentice, a volunteer or an adolescent passing through the room.

The theory in the computer industry is that the higher the position, the more mobility and the more technological firepower at one's daily disposal. But these equations, propounded by glossy high-tech magazines and company brochures, are only partially valid.

Whether to embark on a rushed airport-hotel-airport business trip or to use a telecommunications linkup has become a matter of personal choice, as is the decision whether office policy is to be made known via a meeting, an in-house memo, a message in electronic mailboxes or a fax broadcast through a relay network around the world.

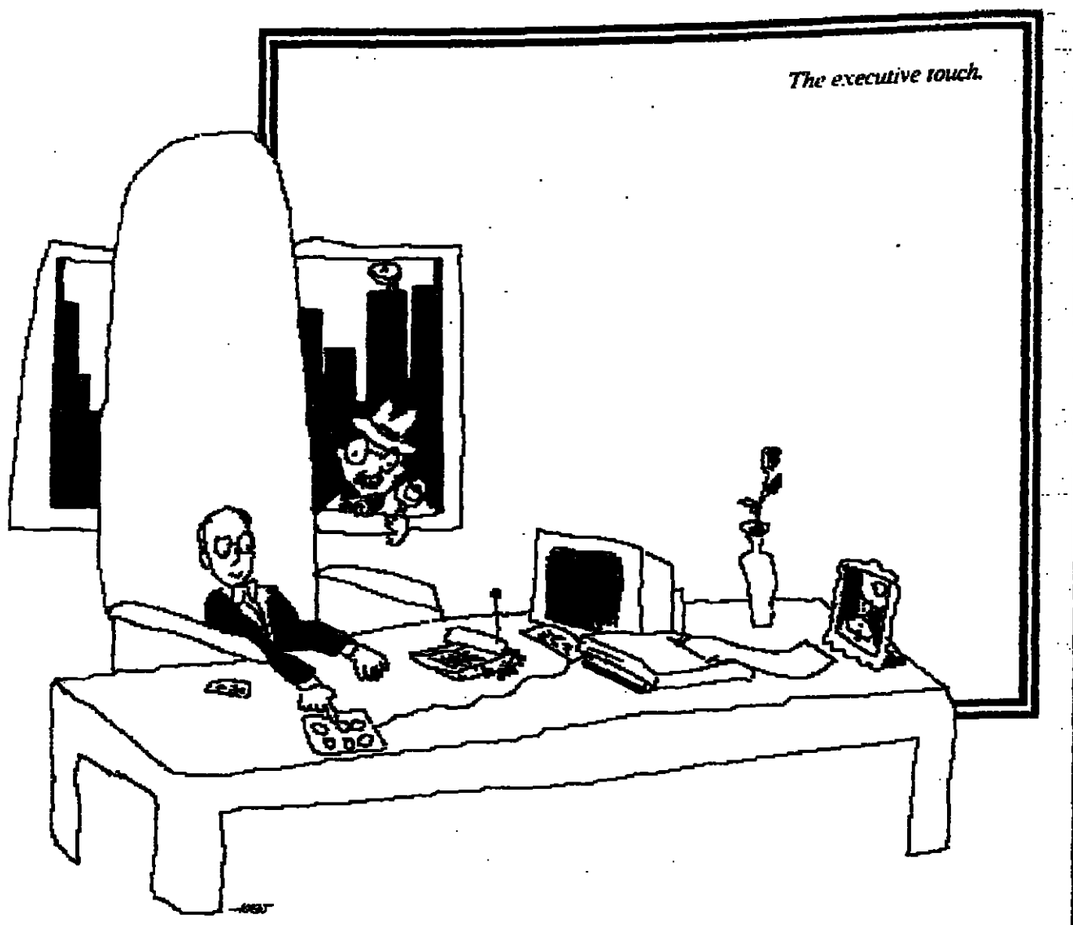
The spread of new means of communication and information is not inevitable: sometimes it comes into conflict with matters of individual preference and style.

Take Kurt Dobitsch, recently elevated to the position of managing director of Compaq Computer Corp.'s German subsidiary. The Munich-based company recently moved into new premises equipped with ISDN (Integrated Services Digital Nelwork) and on-line to all Compaq offices around the world through an electronic data network.

Mr. Dobitsch, however, recently named "Germany's salesman of the year," remains clearly in his element in personal encounters. While often availing himself of computer-supplied financial and other data in formulating his decisions, he is not always the prototype of the high-technology executive.

Business letters result from notes jotted down and passed on to his understanding secretary, and computers only come into his home in the form of an occasional laptop or notebook.

"Weekends," says Mr. Dobitsch, with the firmness of a man who spends most of his waking time in the office, "are reserved for my family."



State of the Art Means Small and Strong

Competition is fierce among the channels of information communication, with new products continually coming onto the market. But there are also moves toward devising means that will allow one type or make of machine to communicate with another.

As individual methods of recording, processing, transferring and presenting information grow in capabilities and competitiveness, the time of interchangeability is rapidly approaching.

Keeping up with the latest breakthroughs has become a full-time job. A briefing:

Laptops, notebooks, scratch pads. Computers are getting smaller and smaller. The pride of the midgets is apparently the paperback-sized Poqet PC. Refalo from Kyocers uses an electric pen instead of a scratch pad and fits inside a vest pocket. Smallness does not mean

Keeping up with all the technological advances is now a full-time job

sacrificing computing power. There are numerous 486 systems on the market. Add on 20MB replaceable hard drives, and you can build your own data base on the road. The best claim for battery life: 60 hours. There are also numerous clever work and load automatic rechargeables on the market.

Printing. Weight champion at the moment is a thermal printer at 1.63 kilograms (3 pounds, 10 ounces), including batteries and full capacity for graphics. Bubble-jet printers start at 1.8 kilograms, plus power pack. The peoples' choice for the stay-in-the-office crowd: lasers, now available for under $1000, printing the now-accepted standard of six pages a minute, using PostScript graphics. And they are becoming more and more intelligent: Brother Industries, Japan's leading producer of typewriters and sewing machines and a firm that serves the full spectrum of office needs, has now developed DACT (data compression technology), which expands the capacities of printer graphic memory. Ink-jet technologies are enjoying a renaissance.

Transmitting. A wide range of modems achieve a rate of 9,600 bits per second with fax capacity and password features. Modem/telephone adapters mean that a non-technical businessman can establish a modem connection from his hotel bedroom without becoming involved in elaborate rewiring work.

Faxes. Ultra-fast, with the size of a small telephone, has the full graphic capabilities of a laser printer and uses plain paper. Most interesting innovation: fax forwarding (U.S. only), which lets people send you faxes without them knowing where you are.

Photocopiers. The quality of a print shop can now be combined with the flexibility of a telescopic zoom. Minolta, which has made use of expertise gathered from producing some of the world's finest cameras, has developed the CF70, which uses laser technology in its full-color digital copier. It is both fast (seven color copies a minute) and incredibly versatile: zooms with a range of 50 percent to 550 percent of original size.

Cordless and mobile telephones. Telephones have become lighter (less than 350 grams) and more mobile, thanks to the ongoing construction of cordless networks throughout Western Europe and connections from airplanes, trains and ships.

Connections. Fax to PC is possible via special fax cards and "paperless faxes" (display only). Fax to fax goes through networks of faxes linked to each other and broadcasting documents to many parts of the world. Wide area networks (WANs) extend this to literally anywhere in the world, with full data transmission, printing and retrieval. Telecommunications allow data transmission through a new generation of modemless desktops, laptops and notebooks connected to worldwide transmission networks (satellite or cable-based) via cordless telephones or radios.

All Changes — But the Secretary Survives

With the last of the routine chores disappearing from offices, a new generation of highly trained and well-paid office workers is emerging. Machines have power, but humans are in charge.

At first glance, a scanner is highly useful. Handheld, it can translate an article in this paper into Japanese. As an attachment to a Macintosh, a flatbed scanner can transfer graphic images or text into a data bank.

At second glance, a scanner is positively revolutionary, as it frees the proletariat of the information technology revolution — the data entry clerks — from the

The most precious commodity in any office remains access to the boss

drudgery of punching information into the computer and creates a new class of skilled office personnel.

Advertisements for "scanner supervisors" now run alongside those for DTP and LAN operators in newspapers throughout Western Europe and North America. DTP stands for desktop publishing, LAN for local area network, and the significant thing about all three jobs is not only what the workers do, but also where they do it.

A medium-sized department can now offer all capabilities an entire company and its various specialized "shops" (both in-house and on contract) used to have. It can gather information and do research (via scanners and on-line data-bank hosts), invoice, prepare its own materials and publish them. From being an operating unit of a company-wide chain, a department (work group or project team, depending on the jargon of the company) has become an independent production unit.

Each of the equipment operators has, in a sense, assumed the powers and responsibilities previously enjoyed by a department head in the era before the information technology revolution. Instead of maintaining a watchful eye on subordinates' efforts as the department head did, the operator supervises devices. He or she is accountable to a superior only in a general way, as very often the superior is a generalist with little in-depth computer knowledge.

Implicit power: should something happen to the LAN, the department cannot work. This side-by-side coexistence of professional and technical expertise in one work unit is new. It has both practical and financial dimensions.

Computer operators and programmers are already among the best paid of all office workers, with their high salaries being justified by their enormous productivity. They have the negotiating muscle to insist on the desirable perks of modern working life — free or assured child care, for instance, and access to company sports facilities.

Although offices will become more egalitarian modules of person-computer tandems, the conventional trappings of the office itself — the vacation plans on the wall, the bulletin boards — will survive.

And with them the secretary. Sooner or later, executives, aided by state-of-the-art voice-input systems and DTP, will actually write their own business letters, and the fabled "personal information managers" will handle electronic filing and its on-paper protocol analogues.

But the secretary will remain, doing what he or she has always done, dispensing the most precious commodity in any office: access to the boss.

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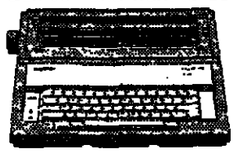

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THE FUTURE

In a Green Space, Technology at Work

The newest electronic equipment and the modern office employee both need space. The first needs quiet and non-glare light, the second is happiest with natural light, greenery and unusual angles.

The fruits of current architectural thinking about office space are to be seen in such headline makers as the Intelsat building in Washington, D.C. and the German weekly magazine Stern's new offices in Hamburg.

For the human element, in a belated farewell to the industrial revolution's ethic of keeping employees' minds on the task at hand, there is

Offices have become grids of individual modules

greenery outside in park-like surroundings and greenery inside in numerous atria. Each employee is bathed (weather conditions permitting) in natural light streaming through expanses of glass and, in a departure from the honeycomb regularity of the "open office," desks are grouped together in grove-like settings. Computers and peripherals are integrated into multilevel ensembles, so that they are seen but do not dominate.

Modern office buildings feature between-floor space of up to 1.5 meters (5 feet) in depth. No wonder. The average local area network (LAN) has 5 kilometers of wires, and any mechanical or electrical disturbances will bring it to a standstill. Add to that the wiring of the individual fax and printer connections proliferating throughout the world's offices, and it is amazing that all that data and power transmission can be routed through the space available.

Not that all companies have chosen this techno-naturalism. Many adherents of Richard Rogers-like interior design construction arrange visible wire conduits and erector-set-style transverses bearing computers and printers into aggressive advertisements for the "office functional."

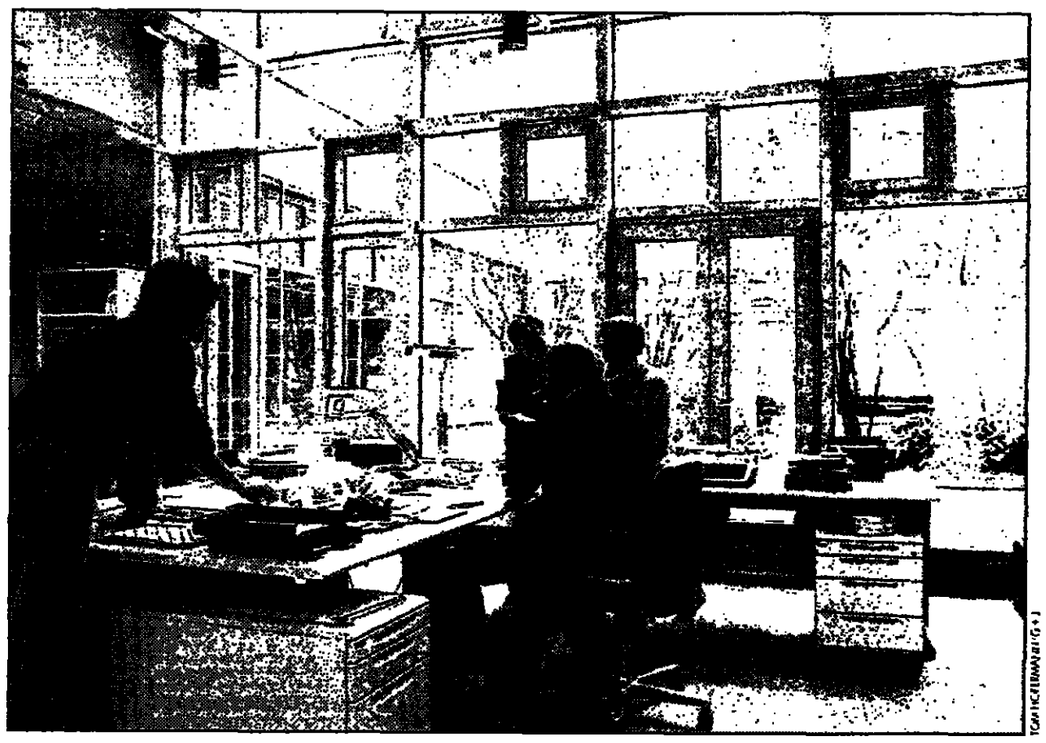
The network is fixed, the constituents nomadic. Whatever the office's look (and the "feel" of an office is, according to designer journals, the most important aspect of conveying "corporate culture"), all new offices are built on a grid of individual modules, each with its own computer and power outlets. This allows project teams (the successors to discrete departments) to expand, contract or reform as need be. The only thing preset is the wiring pattern.

First there was the desk. Then there was the desk and the computer table, upon which computer, fax and printer jostled for space. And now there is flexibility.

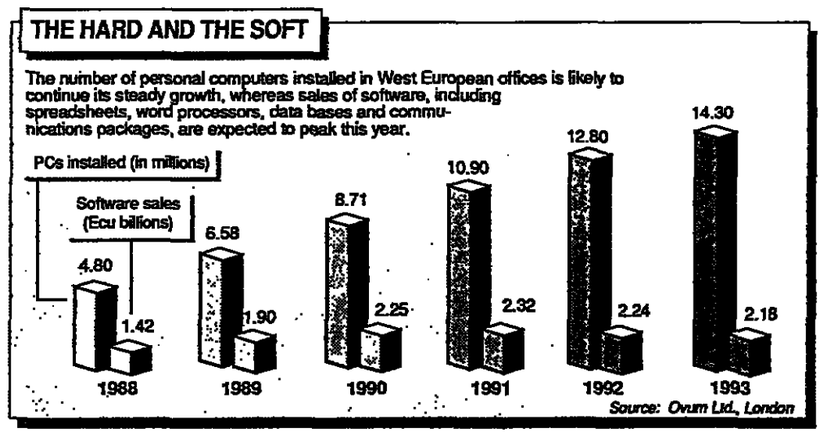
The end of the fixed place of work is at hand, banished by the pace of technology. Extendable wings; pivoting units; work areas that can be raised or lowered; "intelligent seating systems," highly adaptable, often with electronic controls — these new features came about as the result of one simple realization.

With the average office worker's array of devices in daily use moving from two (a typewriter and telephone) to at least six in various combinations, access to them had to be improved. The operating principle: rather than the office worker coming to the devices, devices now come to office workers. It's called the "integrated place of work."

Perhaps the biggest change in office design has taken place in the chief executive's office, as any visitor will no doubt have noticed. Rather than being exercises in imposing an executive presence, with the big boss enthroned squarely behind a massive desk, many of them now feature works of modern art and egalitarian, furniture.



In the modern offices of Stern magazine: natural light, the sight of trees and shrubs, functional furniture and state-of-the-art machines.



From a Golf Cart by Satellite: 'Hello'

Advances in technology now mean that senior personnel can work in planes, cars, foreign cities, restaurants, golf courses or at home. The office need never be far away, and executives can always be available to make decisions or do deals. Keeping up with the latest technology, however, is not always easy.

You are a "road warrior," armed for doing business on the road. Your equipment consists of an attractive black satchel weighing six kilograms (13 pounds). In it is a 386 SX notebook (20MB hard disk drive, plus extra hard drives), a bubble-jet printer (1.8 kilograms, plus battery pack), a high-speed modem

Worldwide PCNs make modems out of date

with fax capacity (plus a graphics card in your computer to make it run), a cordless telephone and a city pager.

With this equipment, you can store, transmit and receive data, tap into local weather and business conditions and make financial transactions via credit cards. Through faxes, electronic mailboxes and telephone lines, you are in contact with the world, whether your chosen means of expression is the human voice, the electronic image or a piece of paper.

It is also possible that you have returned from a sortie on the battleground of commerce or, in other words, a business trip, to find that your weapons have become obsolete.

Two trips ago, the problem was your laptop, a misnomer at 6 kilograms plus. Your competitors were enjoying the benefits of the great mobility offered by notebooks — 50 percent lighter. Last trip, you had to use your client's fax machine to get documents from the home office.

Then the problem was your modem. Its speed was impressive — 9,600 bps (bits per second), allowing you to print a page every 20 seconds. With it, you could broadcast high-graphic-quality faxes to up to 20 different parties. It was highly adaptable, meaning you no longer had to stoop over to rewire "unfriendly" telephone outlets.

Now, thanks to NEC, your modem is no longer state of the art. As a matter of fact, it is no longer even needed. Coming on to the market at the end of April is the first notebook computer with data broadcast capabilities. NEC's laptops will feed their data via 9,600 bps radio waves into Tokyo's JCM digital radio network.

While you were looking for an AT&T or other telephone connection, your competitors were already transmitting their data via their PCNs, or personal communication networks, soon to be available worldwide. Motorola, for instance, has plans to launch a network of satellites that will cover the entire planet.

Hotels have developed facilities to meet the needs of busy executives who must keep in constant touch with their headquarters. You might try, for instance, Zurich's Trend Hotel, which caters exclusively to business travelers. Each of its quietly luxurious rooms has an on-line TV monitor and a VCR. There are PC, fax and two telephone lines in the room; the necessary hardware is available on request.

More interesting to those road warriors whose equipment may not be the best, but whose fighting spirit is unbroken, each room has the ultimate jousting terrain: a large, round table for meetings.

The Art of Fighting Viruses and Spies

Data networks and "away-from-home" computer systems have made total data-bank security impossible. Helping to combat misuse of information by employees and the threat posed by computer viruses is a new generation of software — and a return to the basics of personnel recruitment.

Every time a bright young salesman is given a laptop, the problem of data-bank security grows. Every time a supplier links up with a company's paperless order and billing system, the idea of maintaining a coherent line of defense becomes more and more improbable.

"No floppies or laptops come from the outside without a virus

The key supervisor poses a serious insider problem

detection program being run through them, and regular checks are made of the data bank itself," says Ralph Friedman, a Munich-based American consultant, ticking off the new rules of information protection. When Mr. Friedman is called on by companies faced with an outside invader, he can draw on programs like Scan and TNT Virus.

These new-generation programs first take a "snapshot" of the data bank (the regular files in it and how large they are) and then note any unusual changes, including a new program date or one of the "tattletale" sentences found in Fu Manchu, Macintosh Scores, Jerusalem or any other of the 250 viruses currently afflicting the world's computer systems.

Anti-virus programs are the West Coast's software industry's number-one growth industry at the moment. Formerly little-known companies such as McAfee Associates of Santa Clara, California and the International Computer Virus Institute of Ashland, Oregon are flourishing. Demax of San Mateo, California has recently entered the European market. Its anti-virus programs cost from $300 to $25,000 (depending on the size of the system), with installation and employee training taking several days.

"Streaming" (daily recording of data-bank information on cassettes) and building in stand-alone capacity for such areas as financial records are two other standard methods of assuring "acceptable loss" in case of a virus attack.

Like measures involving the restricting of access both to the data bank itself (through log-in passwords) and to sensitive information the data banks contain (restricted access areas), the necessity for streaming brings about a sobering realization. A computer can provide information that is totally up to date or that has been confirmed somewhere in the recent past, but the more people it provides its information to, the less the chances are that the information has not been tampered with.

"It's a spy versus spy situation," says Mr. Friedman. Toshiba, for instance, recently came up with a dual "startstop" and "data encoding" card system that assures that laptops cannot even be turned on by unauthorized persons. Reports of "smart cards," which serve as the computer equivalent of skeleton keys, are already circulating in the trade press.

All these steps are predicated on the idea that the danger is from without. But in the complicated world of the technologically advanced office, this is often not the case.

"The insider is the real problem," says a German computer expert, citing numerous cases in which the culprit is the key person in the line of protection or the data-bank supervisor. He often operates in near-total autonomy, tapping sensitive information and then being able either to sell it or to alter it.

The security experts' prescription: "good people" — employees who have been carefully selected and have proven track records. European companies first subject potential data-bank operators to rigorous testing procedures, then pay them salaries usually only seen at the executive level.

This advertising section was written by Terry Swartzberg, a free-lance journalist based in Munich.

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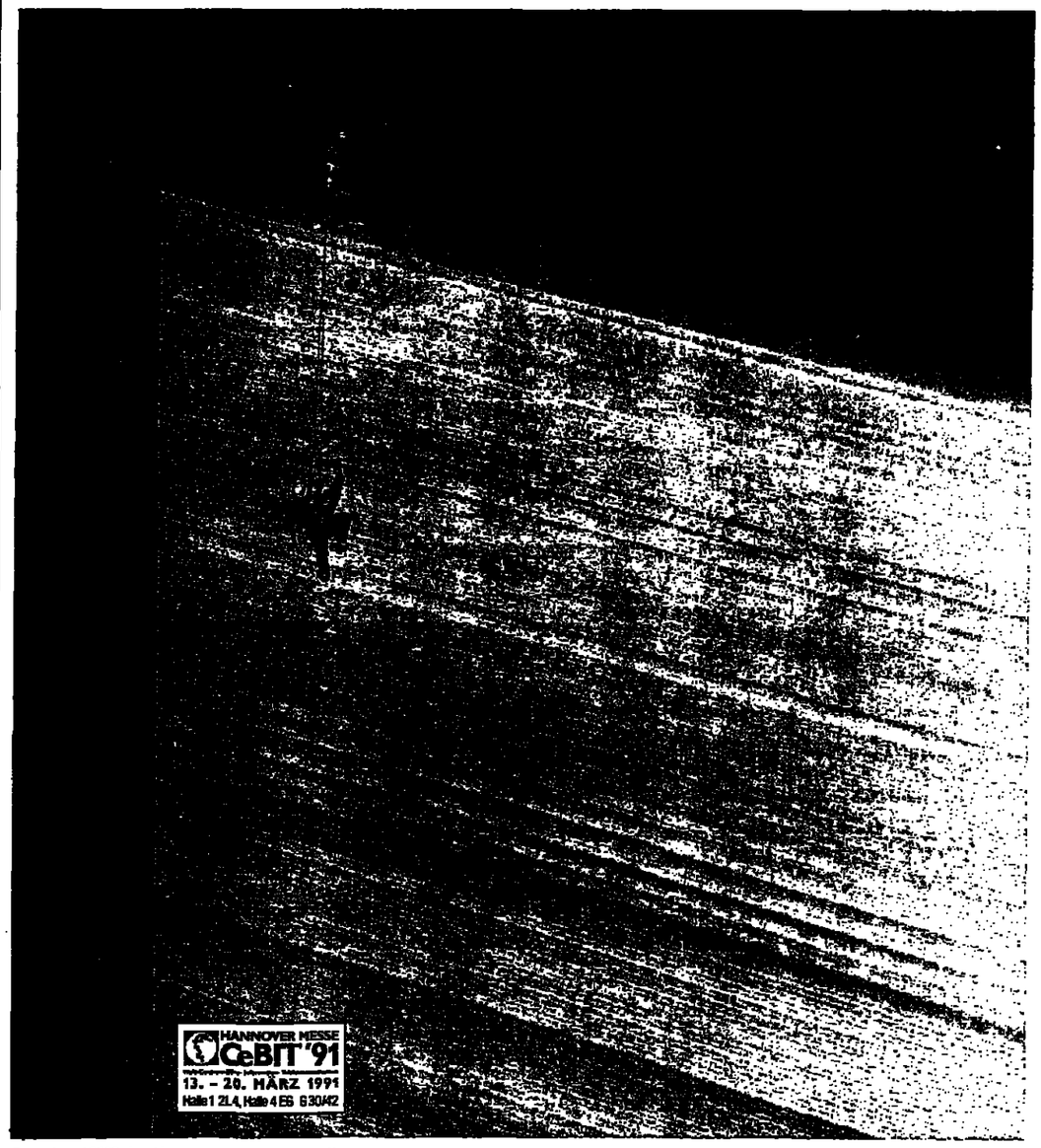

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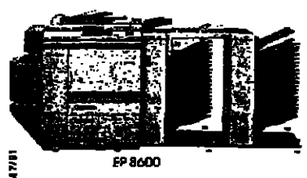
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MONDAY SPORTS

Hodgkinson's Kicking Gets England Past France for Five Nations Sweep

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — England's rugby union players looked ahead more confidently Sunday to this fall's World Cup after a 21-19 defeat of France gave them a sweep of the annual Five Nations tournament.

"Our pack will cause a lot of problems in the World Cup," said Will Carling, captain of the first English team since Bill Beaumont's in 1980 to manage a Five Nations grand slam. "They have been superb all this season."

England got the best possible start Saturday when French scrum-half Pierre Berbizier lost possession of the ball 20 meters from his goal line, his forwards killed the play and fullback Simon Hodgkinson, on the penalty kick, made it 3-0.

Despite missing on five kicks, Hodgkinson still broke the Five Nations scoring record for a season, with 14 points that gave him 60 for this year's four matches and broke by six the mark held by France's Jean-Patrick Lescarboura.

But after Hodgkinson missed on a penalty kick in the 10th minute, the French broke out to score a stunning try from the restart.

Center Philippe Sella fed the ball to fly-half Didier Camberabero, who kicked the ball over the first line of the English defense, then kicked it into the center of the field, where left wing Philippe Saint-Andre picked it up and raced over for a try that the fly-half converted.

Hodgkinson and Camberabero both hit a post with penalty kicks early in the rainy second half before the French fly-half scored a try that reduced England's lead to 18-13 in the 56th minute, hoisting a kick toward the goal line and diving onto the loose ball as the English hesitated.

But Camberabero missed on the conversion, Hodgkinson's fourth successful penalty kick made it 21-13, and England's forwards stopped the French pack from freeing their swift backs until, with just three minutes left, the visitors struck again.

Serge Blanco and Sella advanced the ball from their 22, then Blanco somehow got a pass away to center Franck Mesnel, who outsprinted Hodgkinson to the left corner. Camberabero converted, off a post, to make it 21-19. England's worries grew when Hodgkinson, after French flanker Xavier Blond went offside in front of the goal posts, kicked the penalty wide for his fifth miss of the match.

Seconds later, though, the Welsh referee, Les Peard, blew his whistle and England had its second grand slam in 34 years.

Even in defeat, the French found hope.

"Even though we lost, I think this game, and particularly our first try, was a significant moment for this side," said Blanco.

"We made too many errors but we proved we can play attractive rugby under pressure, something we didn't know for sure until now.

"No one at the end of last year thought we would be playing for the grand slam in England. We are through a psychological barrier." *(AFP, Reuters, AP)*

The scoring:

England — Tries: Rory Underwood; conversions: Simon Hodgkinson; penalties: Hodgkinson 4; drop goals: Rob Andrew.

France — Tries: Philippe Saint-Andre, Didier Camberabero, Franck Mesnel; conversions: Camberabero 2; penalties: Camberabero.

■ Scotland Beats Ireland

Brothers Gavin and Scott Hastings each scored a try as Scotland beat Ireland, 28-25, The Associated Press reported from Murrayfield, Scotland.

Brendan Mullin dived over in the 72d minute for Ireland's fourth try and his 15th in international rugby, breaking the 60-year-old Irish record of George Stephenson. Brian Smith converted to make it 28-25, but missed on two drop-goal kicks in the last few minutes to allow Scotland to hang on.

The scoring:

Scotland — Tries: Gavin Hastings, Tony Stanger, Scott Hastings; conversions: Craig Chalmers 2; penalties: Chalmers 3, G. Hastings.

Ireland — Tries: Keith Crossan, Brian Robinson, Simon Geoghegan, Brendan Mullin; conversions: Brian Smith 3; drop goals: Brian Smith

Five Nations Final Standings

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
England	4	4	0	0	83	44	8
France	4	3	0	1	91	46	6
Scotland	4	2	0	2	81	73	4
Ireland	4	0	1	3	66	86	1
Wales	4	0	1	3	42	114	1

Cyclists Boycotting Helmets After One Rider Expelled

By Samuel Abt

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The expected rebellion against the mandatory use of helmets in professional bicycle racing began this weekend, sparked by the expulsion of a rider from the Paris-Nice race because he removed his helmet during a hot mountain climb.

The rebellion was organized by many of the biggest names in the sport, including Greg LeMond, the American who has won the Tour de France three times; Laurent Fignon, a Frenchman who has won it twice, and Gianni Bugno, an Italian who is ranked first in the computerized standings of the world's top 600 professionals.

Nearly 150 riders refused to wear the rigid helmets at the start of Saturday's and Sunday's stages of the weeklong race. It ended Sunday with both a first place in a time trial and an overall victory by Tony Rominger of Switzerland, who rides for the Toshiba team based in France.

"It wasn't the best time to protest," said Rominger, whose victory might not be officially accepted because the new rule disqualifies any rider who competes without a helmet. "But the penalty against Moreau made everybody mad."

Francis Moreau, a Frenchman who rides for the Tonton Tapis team from Belgium, discarded his helmet during the 11-kilometer (6.8-mile) climb up Mont Faron in Toulon on Friday. Moreau, who said the helmet was causing him to sweat unbearably, then was disqualifed by officials of the International Cycling Union, which instituted the rule on Jan. 1.

When riders from the 14 other teams in the race heard of the decision, they quickly decided to refuse to wear their helmets during Saturday's stage. In addition, they demanded — and won — the reinstatement of Moreau.

After a discussion with officials at the start, the riders all left bareheaded. About 10 percent of them later donned the helmets.

"We're going to continue the boycott at Milan-San Remo" in Italy LeMond said, referring to the first major one-day race of the season. It is to begin Saturday.

Hein Verbruggen, president of the International Federation of Professional Cycling, said he was outraged by the riders' action. Speaking from Brussels, he called the boycott "irresponsible." He said that a further response would be delayed until he received officials' reports in a few days.

Americans Sweep Women's Skating

The Associated Press

MUNICH — Even without the defending champion, back in the United States, three Americans, including two world championship newcomers, became the first skaters from one nation to sweep the women's medals at the World Figure Skating Championships.

Kristi Yamaguchi earned one perfect 6.0 in winning the gold medal and her first major title. Tonya Harding, the U.S. champion, took the silver, while doing another triple axel. And Nancy Kerrigan, like Harding a rookie, won the bronze in competition on Saturday.

Kerrigan edged the 1989 champion, Midori Ito of Japan, who fell out of the rink in Friday's original program and, still shaken in the free skate, failed to perform up to her usual standard.

"After my fall in the original program, I had a lot of pain," Ito said. "Next year, I'll jump the combination in the middle of the rink."

The depth of the American team was particularly impressive, since last year's champion, Jill Trenary, did not compete because of ankle surgery. "It's wonderful for the United States," said Yamaguchi, who was second in the U.S. championships.

Surya Bonaly of France was fifth, becoming the first woman to land a quadruple jump in competition. She did a quadruple toe loop, barely holding the landing on one foot. She fell shortly thereafter.

The four titles were split among four nations: the U.S., Canada, Soviet Union and France. France's gold medal came late Friday night, when Isabell and Paul Duchesnay captured the ice dancing competition with a narrow decision over two Soviet couples.

Five of the nine judges voted for the Duchesnays. The other four first place votes went to Maia Usova and Alexander Zhulin of the Soviet Union.

However, under the complicated scoring system, second place went to two-time champions Marina Klimova and Sergei Ponomarenko, who gained enough seconds to edge past Usova-Zhulin.

Dykstra Meets With Vincent on Gambling

The Associated Press

CLEARWATER, Florida — After meeting with Lenny Dykstra of the Philadelphia Phillies, the commissioner of major league baseball said it may be several weeks before he decides whether to take action against the outfielder for his involvement in high-stakes poker games.

Dykstra last week admitted during testimony in a Mississippi trial that he had written checks for $78,000 in gambling losses. He spoke with Fay Vincent for approximately 15 minutes on Saturday.

Vincent organized the gambling investigation of Pete Rose for the previous commissioner, A. Bartlett Giamatti, and last year decided the fate of the New York Yankees' owner, George Steinbrenner, who wrote $40,000 in checks to a New York City gambler.

Baseball officials have said that Dykstra helped his cause by admitting his mistake to baseball officials last summer.

Elsewhere:

• By showing up for practice Friday, Rickey Henderson satisfied the Oakland Athletics that he is committed to preparing for the 1991 season, team officials said in Phoenix, Arizona.

"Rickey's here, and as far as I'm concerned, that's demonstrated enough for me," said Sandy Alderson, Oakland's general manager, who had given Henderson a Friday deadline to get ready. Unhappy with his contract situation, Henderson missed the first eight days of the A's full-squad workouts.

• Bo Jackson's right hip, injured in the National Football League playoffs, was examined Friday by the Kansas City Royals team physician and a newspaper reported that the injury could threaten his career.

The Royals said there would be no comment on Jackson's condition until Tuesday. The San Diego Tribune reported that Jackson has a hip condition known as avascular necrosis, which cuts off the blood supply to part of the bone.

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Boston	48	17	.738	—
Philadelphia	35	28	.556	12
New York	32	32	.500	15½
Washington	23	41	.359	24½
New Jersey	21	43	.328	26½
Miami	20	44	.313	27½
Central Division				
x-Chicago	48	15	.762	—
x-Detroit	41	25	.621	8½
Milwaukee	38	27	.585	11
Atlanta	36	29	.554	13
Indiana	31	33	.484	17½
Cleveland	22	41	.359	25½
Charlotte	18	45	.286	30

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
San Antonio	41	21	.661	—
Utah	42	22	.651	—
Houston	39	24	.619	2½
Dallas	23	40	.365	18½
Orlando	21	42	.333	20½
Minnesota	20	42	.323	21
Denver	18	45	.286	23½
Pacific Division				
x-Portland	47	16	.746	—
x-L.A. Lakers	46	18	.719	1½
x-Phoenix	44	20	.688	3½
Golden State	34	29	.540	13
Seattle	30	34	.469	17½
L.A. Clippers	22	42	.344	25½
Sacramento	18	44	.290	28½

x-clinched playoff berth

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Chicago 24 29 26 26—105
Charlotte 28 24 23 17—92

Jordan 12-21 10-12 34, Armstrong 6-11 2-2 14; Newman 4-8 7-9 15, Curry 6-12 0-0 13. Rebounds: Chicago 48 (Perdue 12), Charlotte 44 (Leckner 8). Assists: Chicago 20 (Jordan 8), Charlotte 24 (Gill 10).

Boston 18 30 28 18—94
Washington 19 23 20 24—86

Brown 9-17 4-4 22, Bird 8-16 2-2 19; Ellison 10-17 1-4 21, Eackles 6-19 3-3 16. Rebounds: Boston 44 (Bird 11), Washington 47 (Ellison 13). Assists: Boston 19 (Shaw 7), Washington 19 (Workman 6).

Miami 24 17 32 20 10—103
Philadelphia 20 25 22 26 12—105

Douglas 12-24 3-5 28, Seikaly 8-20 8-12 24; Barkley 10-17 7-10 27, Hawkins 6-16 6-7 19. Rebounds: Miami 59 (Seikaly 16), Philadelphia 50 (Mahorn 11). Assists: Miami 24 (Douglas 11), Philadelphia 22 (Barkley, Green, Turner 5).

Atlanta 33 34 26 34—127
Dallas 31 25 31 30—117

Battle 11-16 6-7 28, Wilkins 9-19 6-7 25; Williams 13-16 1-1 27, Harper 8-18 7-7 23. Rebounds: Atlanta 50 (Malone 14), Dallas 36 (Williams 12). Assists: Atlanta 24 (Webb 6), Dallas 28 (Harper 10).

Houston 27 40 30 38—135
Phoenix 33 35 31 29—128

Floyd 13-19 7-8 37, K. Smith 10-16 6-6 28; K. Johnson 16-23 3-4 36, Hornacek 5-10 6-6 21. Rebounds: Houston 49 (Olajuwon 16), Phoenix 48 (Majerle 11). Assists: Houston 25 (K.Smith 8), Phoenix 26 (K.Johnson 12).

Portland 25 18 31 32—106
Utah 23 22 22 29—96

Drexler 11-23 4-5 26, Duckworth 6-10 8-8 20; Bailey 12-20 1-2 25, K.Malone 8-19 2-2 18. Rebounds: Portland 48 (Williams 10), Utah 41 (K.Malone 11). Assists: Portland 23 (Drexler 11), Utah 27 (Stockton 17).

Minnesota 13 23 28 22 14—100
Seattle 29 17 20 20 10—96

Campbell 9-23 8-10 26, Corbin 10-17 5-7 25; McKey 6-11 8-8 20, Kemp 8-18 1-1 17. Rebounds: Minnesota 31 (Mitchell 9), Seattle 43 (Benjamin 10). Assists: Minnesota 19 (Campbell 6), Seattle 19 (Payton 4).

Indiana 27 30 32 32—121
L.A. Clippers 29 24 30 26—109

Miller 10-21 4-4 28, Schrempf 8-14 9-13 25; Smith 7-18 7-8 21, Harper 8-18 4-4 20. Rebounds: Indiana 40 (Dreiling 9), Clippers 49 (Polynice 10). Assists: Indiana 25 (Schrempf, Miller 5), Clippers 25 (Manning 6).

Denver 28 24 41 24—117
L.A. Lakers 32 32 35 28—127

Woolridge 11-18 6-6 28, Adams 6-21 6-8 18; Worthy 16-28 2-4 35, Divac 8-14 9-12 25. Rebounds: Denver 52 (Wolf 10), LA Lakers 43 (Divac 9). Assists: Denver 23 (Adams 12), LA Lakers 31 (Johnson, Worthy 10).

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Chicago 25 25 27 25—102
Cleveland 27 32 15 24—98

Jordan 14-25 9-10 37, Grant 5-8 7-8 17; Nance 10-15 4-7 24, J. Williams 9-16 5-6 23. Rebounds: Chicago 38 (Grant 9), Cleveland 45 (J.Williams, Dougherty 10). Assists: Chicago 26 (Pippen 7), Cleveland 32 (Morton 10).

Orlando 17 23 32 27—99
Detroit 27 31 21 27—106

Anderson 8-13 6-8 22, Skiles 9-18 3-3 21; Dumars 8-15 5-5 21, Johnson 10-18 1-1 21. Rebounds: Orlando 55 (Turner 13), Detroit 49 (Rodman 13). Assists: Orlando 11 (Skiles 5), Detroit 26 (Henderson 9).

Washington 27 28 22 17—94
New Jersey 32 27 28 23—110

Eackles 6-16 2-2 14, Workman 6-14 1-1 14; Coleman 9-15 4-5 22, Blaylock 9-17 2-2 20. Rebounds: Washington 57 (Ellison 12), New Jersey 64 (Coleman, Haley 11). Assists: Washington 17 (Workman 7), New Jersey 25 (Blaylock 7).

Golden State 27 25 29 36—117
Dallas 23 25 32 25—105

Richmond 13-21 9-12 34, Hardaway 14-21 4-4 33; Williams 10-15 0-0 20, Harper 7-13 2-2 17. Rebounds: Golden State 48 (Mullin 10), Dallas 53 (White 11). Assists: Golden State 20 (Hardaway 10), Dallas 23 (English 5).

Atlanta 36 26 36 18—116
Phoenix 27 32 34 35—128

Wilkins 10-23 7-9 29, Battle 10-19 4-5 25; Johnson 8-15 11-15 27, Chambers 9-18 6-6 24. Rebounds: Atlanta 46 (Wilkins 10), Phoenix 62 (West 11). Assists: Atlanta 21 (Wilkins, Rivers, Webb 5), Phoenix 33 (Johnson 14).

Utah 27 25 18 20 14—104
Seattle 18 20 25 27 8—98

K. Malone 11-28 10-14 32, Stockton 10-15 3-5 23; Johnson 7-18 4-4 19, Threatt 7-15 4-4 18. Rebounds: Utah 50 (K.Malone 9), Seattle 57 (McKey 9). Assists: Utah 25 (Stockton 11), Seattle 14 (Payton 5).

San Antonio 26 28 24 15—93
Sacramento 25 28 19 20—92

Robinson 10-18 5-9 25, Cummings 6-12 4-6 16; Carr 12-21 1-2 25, Simmons 8-14 5-9 21. Rebounds: San Antonio 53 (Robinson 19), Sacramento 49 (Wennington 9). Assists: San Antonio 21 (Anderson 6), Sacramento 32 (Les 7).

NIT Results

FIRST ROUND, FRIDAY

West Virginia 86, Furman 67
Massachusetts 93, La Salle 90
South Carolina 69, George Washington 63
Wyoming 63, Butler 61

NCAA Women's Tourney

SATURDAY'S SECOND ROUND

East Regional

James Madison 73, Penn State 71
North Carolina St. 94, George Washington 83
Clemson 103, Providence 91
Connecticut 81, Toledo 80

Mideast Regional

Tennessee 55, Southwest Missouri State 47
Western Kentucky 72, Florida State 69

Midwest Regional

Arkansas 105, Northwestern 68
Oklahoma State 96, Michigan State 94, 3 OT

West Regional

Georgia 86, UNLV 62
Long Beach St. 83, Southern Cal 58
Washington 78, Iowa 53
Stanford 91, Fullerton State 67

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

WALES CONFERENCE

Patrick Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
N.Y. Rangers	34	27	12	80	270	236
Pittsburgh	37	30	5	79	307	272
Philadelphia	32	32	9	73	236	240
Washington	33	33	6	72	234	241
New Jersey	30	31	12	72	253	242
N.Y. Islanders	23	41	10	56	210	270
Adams Division						
x-Boston	40	23	9	89	266	241
x-Montreal	37	27	10	84	258	230
x-Hartford	31	33	9	71	228	243
x-Buffalo	26	29	17	69	256	254
Quebec	14	47	12	40	205	325

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Norris Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
x-Chicago	43	22	6	92	248	186
x-St. Louis	40	20	11	91	280	230
x-Detroit	33	34	8	74	260	274
Minnesota	25	34	14	64	235	241
Toronto	21	43	9	51	228	296
Smythe Division						
x-Los Angeles	42	22	9	93	309	228
x-Calgary	42	24	7	91	312	235
x-Edmonton	33	34	5	71	242	243
Winnipeg	25	39	11	61	248	272
Vancouver	25	41	9	59	228	298

x-clinched playoff berth

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

N.Y. Rangers 1 1 0—2
New Jersey 1 1 3—5

Nicholls (25), Leetch (16); Maley (8), MacLean (43), Lemieux 2 (28), Ciger (7). Shots on goal: New York (on Terreri) 11-6-7—24. New Jersey (on Vanbiesbrouck) 11-12-8—31.

Edmonton 1 2 0—3
Winnipeg 0 2 2—4

Gelinas (19), Simpson (28), Klima (36); Carlyle (9), Steen (17), Elynuik 2 (31). Shots on goal: Edmonton (on Essensa) 10-7-7—24. Winnipeg (on Fuhr) 11-8-8—27.

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Detroit 1 2 2—5
Boston 0 0 3—3

Shuchuk (1), Miller (19), Carson 2 (21), Burr (18); Douris (5), Hodge (25), Poulin (8). Shots on goal: Detroit (on Moog) 12-8-9—29. Boston (on Cheveldae) 7-7-17—31.

Quebec 0 2 1—3
Pittsburgh 2 2 2—6

Pearson 2 (8), Sundin (21); Loney (5), Recchi 2 (39), Jagr (23), Trottier 2 (8). Shots on goal: Quebec (on Barrasso) 8-5-10—23. Pittsburgh (on Tugnutt) 20-12-10—42.

New Jersey 1 1 0—2
Hartford 1 3 2—6

D. Brown 2 (12); Hunter (13), Cullen 2 (35), Cyr (12), McKenzie (4), Verbeek (41). Shots on goal: New Jersey (on Whitmore) 8-8-14—30. Hartford (on Terreri, Burke) 5-10-8—23.

Philadelphia 0 0 0—0
Washington 3 2 1—6

Khristich (10), Hunter (16), Tatarinov 2 (8), Hatcher (22), Pivonka (17). Shots on goal: Philadelphia (on Beaupre) 8-8-9—25. Washington (on Wregget, Peeters) 12-8-12—32.

Minnesota 1 2 0 0—3
Toronto 1 1 1 1—4

Dahlen (21), McRae (1), Modano (25); Leeman (13), Fallona (10), Damphousse (24), Petit (12). Shots on goal: Minnesota (on Ing) 8-8-9-0—25. Toronto (on Hayward) 13-8-9-1—31.

Los Angeles 2 0 2—4
Calgary 2 0 1—3

Duchesne (20), Kasper (8), Blake 2 (11); Fleury (47), Makarov (28), Nieuwendyk (42). Shots on goal: Los Angeles (on Vernon) 14-5-11—30. Calgary (on Hrudey) 9-6-8—23.

NY Islanders 0 2 2 0—4
Vancouver 0 2 2 0—4

Wood (19), Fitzgerald (3), Reekie (3), LaFontaine (40); Ronning 2 (17), Courtnall (30), Linden (31). Shots on goal: New York (on Gamble) 3-13-8-0—24. Vancouver (on Healy) 12-9-18-2—41.

Buffalo 3 1 0—4
Montreal 1 2 3—6

Ledyard (5), Hawerchuk (28), Hogue (17), Turgeon (31); Savard (27), Richer (28), McPhee (22), Keane (13), LeClair (2), Schneider (10). Shots on goal: Buffalo (on Roy, Racicot) 9-12-6—27. Montreal (on Malarchuk, Wakaluk) 7-18-8—33.

Chicago 2 1 0—3
St. Louis 2 0 0—2

Roenick (38), Larmer 2 (43); Hull (79), Bassen (16). Shots on goal: Chicago (on Jablonski) 13-7-8—28. St. Louis (on Belfour) 10-15-11—36.

BASEBALL

Exhibition

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Minnesota 5, Baltimore 4
New York Yankees 7, Philadelphia 2
Boston 6, Montreal 3
Cincinnati 5, St. Louis 3
Houston 5, Pittsburgh 4
Kansas City 14, Detroit 5
Atlanta 2, Los Angeles 1, 7 innings, rain
Cleveland 1, California 0
Chicago Cubs (ss) 3, Milwaukee (ss) 2
Seattle 5, Milwaukee (ss) 0
San Francisco 8, Chicago Cubs (ss) 7
Toronto 7, New York Mets 3.

(ss denotes split-squad games)

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Minnesota 6, Boston 5, 10 innings
St. Louis 7, Detroit 3
Pittsburgh 6, Philadelphia 4
Montreal 2, Los Angeles (ss) 0
Kansas City 4, Cincinnati 2, 5 innings
Baltimore 10, Texas 7, 10 innings
New York Mets 7, Toronto 1
Chicago White Sox 7, New York Yankees 0
Los Angeles (ss) 3, Industriales 1
California 6, Cleveland 2
San Diego 5, Milwaukee (ss) 3
Oakland 2, San Francisco 1
Seattle 6, Chicago Cubs 3
Sultanes 3, Milwaukee (ss) 0

CRICKET

THREE-DAY TOUR

Trinidad and Tobago vs. Australia, First Day Friday, in Pointe-a-Pierre, Trinidad

Trinidad and Tobago 1st innings: 206-6

SOCCER

DUTCH FIRST DIVISION

Roda JC Kerkrade 1, MVV Maastricht 0
Willem II Tilburg 3, Fortuna Sittard 2
SC Heerenveen 0, Feyenoord Rotterdam 0
RKC Waalwijk 0, PSV Eindhoven 3
FC Den Haag 1, NEC Nijmegen 1
Ajax Amsterdam 1, FC Utrecht 1
Sparta Rotterdam 1, FC Volendam 2
SVV Schiedam 0, FC Groningen 1
Vitesse Arnhem 1, FC Twente 0

Standings: PSV Eindhoven 33 points; FC Groningen 31; Ajax Amsterdam 27; FC Utrecht 24; Vitesse Arnhem and Roda JC Kerkrade 22; Willem II Tilburg 21; FC Den Haag 20; FC Twente Enschede and RKC Waalwijk 19; FC Volendam and Fortuna Sittard 18; SVV Schiedam 16; Feyenoord Rotterdam 15; Sparta Rotterdam and NEC Nijmegen 14; MVV Maastricht 11; SC Heerenveen 10.

ENGLISH FIRST DIVISION

Aston Villa 3, Tottenham 2
Crystal Palace 2, Derby 1
Liverpool 2, Sunderland 1
Luton 0, Norwich 1
Manchester City 1, Wimbledon 1
Nottingham Forest 1, Manchester United 1
Queen's Park Rangers 1, Coventry 0
Sheffield United 1, Chelsea 0
Southampton 3, Everton 4
Arsenal 2, Leeds United 0

Standings: Arsenal and Liverpool 60 points; Crystal Palace 55; Leeds United 46; Manchester United and Manchester City 42; Wimbledon 41; Chelsea 40; Tottenham 39; Norwich 37; Everton 36; Sheffield United 34; Nottingham Forest 33; Luton 32; Aston Villa, Coventry and Queens Park Rangers 31; Southampton 30; Sunderland 26; Derby County 20.

FRENCH FIRST DIVISION

St Etienne 1, Marseille 1
Nancy 0, Metz 1
Monaco 0, Cannes 0
Auxerre 5, Nice 1
Brest 1, Nantes 0
Rennes 1, Lille 3
Paris St Germain 1, Bordeaux 0
Toulon 0, Caen 0
Sochaux 0, Toulouse 1

Standings: Marseille 44 points; Auxerre 39; Monaco 38; Montpellier and Cannes 33; Metz 31; Lille and Paris 30; Brest and Nantes 29; Caen, Nice and Lyon 28; Nancy 27; Bordeaux and Sochaux 26; St Etienne, Toulon and Toulouse 25; Rennes 24.

GERMAN FIRST DIVISION

Bayern Munich 3, SC Karlsruhe 0
SV Hamburg 3, Werder Bremen 2
SG Wattenscheid 1, Bayer Leverkusen 2
Hertha BSC Berlin 0, FC Kaiserslautern 2
Nuernberg 0, VfB Stuttgart 1
Bayer Uerdingen 2, St. Pauli Hamburg 0
FC Cologne 1, Borussia Moenchengladbach 3
Eintracht Frankfurt 1, VfL Bochum 1
Borussia Dortmund 1, Fortuna Duesseldorf 1

Standings: Bayern Munich 29 points; Werder Bremen 28; Kaiserslautern 27; SV Hamburg and Eintracht Frankfurt 24; Borussia Dortmund 23; Bayer Leverkusen 22; Cologne 21; VfL Bochum, VfB Stuttgart and Fortuna Duesseldorf 20; SG Wattenscheid 19; Borussia Moenchengladbach 18; SC Karlsruhe, Bayer Uerdingen and St Pauli Hamburg 17; Nuernberg 16; Hertha BSC Berlin 10.

ITALIAN FIRST DIVISION

Cesena 1, AS Roma 1
Genoa 2, Fiorentina 2
Juventus 1, Bologna 1
Lazio 1, Cagliari 1
Lecce 1, Torino 1
AC Milan 0, Atalanta 1
Napoli 1, Bari 0
Parma 0, Internazionale 0
Pisa 0, Sampdoria 3

Standings: Sampdoria 37 points; Inter Milan 36; AC Milan 32; Genoa 30; Juventus and Parma 29; Lazio 28; Torino 27; AS Roma 26; Napoli 25; Atalanta 24; Bari 22; Fiorentina 21; Lecce 20; Cagliari 18; Pisa 17; Bologna 15; Cesena 14.

SPANISH FIRST DIVISION

Barcelona 2, Osasuna 2
Castellon 2, Athletic Bilbao 0
Logrones 1, Real Madrid 1
Atletico Madrid 2, Sporting 1
Sevilla 2, Tenerife 2
Real Mallorca 0, Real Valladolid 0
Real Zaragoza 2, Real Betis 0
Cadiz 0, Valencia 0
Real Sociedad 0, Espanol 0
Real Oviedo 1, Burgos 1

Standings: Barcelona 44 points; Atletico Madrid 39; Osasuna 31; Valencia and Sevilla 29; Logrones and Real Madrid 28; Sporting and Real Oviedo 27; Real Sociedad 25; Burgos and Espanol 24; Zaragoza 23; Valladolid, Castellon and Mallorca 22; Athletic Bilbao and Tenerife 21; Cadiz 18; Betis Seville 16.

NORTH AMERICAN NATIONS CUP

United States 2, Canada 0

TRANSACTIONS

BASEBALL

American League

KANSAS CITY—Put Jim Campbell, pitcher, on waivers to give him unconditional release. Reassigned Daryl Smith and Luis Encarnacion, pitchers; Jacob Brumfield, outfielder; and Colin Ryan, catcher, to minor-league camp.

BASKETBALL

National Basketball Association

DETROIT—Signed Gerald Henderson, guard, to contract for rest of season.

FOOTBALL

World League of American Football

NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY KNIGHTS—Signed Jeff Graham and Anthony Hardy, quarterbacks. Waived John Gregory and Scooter Molander, quarterbacks; Greg Lewis, wide receiver; and Pete Curkendall, defensive tackle.

SACRAMENTO—Waived Darryl Russell, cornerback; Paul Smith, wide receiver; Mark Hofland, tackle; David Hodge and Dave Colonna, tight ends; Richard Davis, nose tackle; Ron Nesbitt, guard; and Mickey Watson and Todd Gatlin, linebackers.

SAN ANTONIO—Released Glenn Antrum and Tony Logan, wide receivers; Jackie Cooper and Will Reed, cornerbacks; Darrell Jordan and Ryan Vickers, linebackers; Frank Bour, quarterback; Dennis Smith, offensive tackle; Jeff Stephenson, defensive end; and Fred Whittingham.

SKIING

Men's World Cup

Top finishers in Saturday's downhill race at Lake Louise, Alberta, Canada: 1. Franz Heinzer, Switzerland, 1 minute, 57.65 seconds; 2. Atle Skaardal, Norway, 1:57.73; 3. Patrick Ortlieb, Austria, 1:57.74; 4. Daniel Mahrer, Switzerland, 1:58.22; 5. Helmut Hoeflehner, Austria, 1:58.27; 6. William Besse, Switzerland, 1:58.44; 7. Peter Rzehak, Austria, 1:58.73; 8. Xavier Gigandet, Switzerland, 1:58.77; 9. Kristian Ghedina, Italy, 1:58.83; 10. Jan Einar Thorsen, Norway, 1:58.86.

Downhill standings: 1. Heinzer, 159 points; 2. Skaardal, Norway, 125; 3. Mahrer, 81; 4. Hoeflehner, 64; 5. Rob Boyd, Canada, 62; 6. Ortlieb, 56; 7. (tie) Leonard Stock, Austria, and Hannes Zehentner, Germany, 50; 9. Besse, 47; 10. Lasse Arnesen, Norway, 44.

Overall standings: 1. Marc Girardelli, Luxembourg, 242 points; 2. Heinzer, 199; 3. Alberto Tomba, Italy, 177; 4. Rudolf Nierlich, Austria, 166; 5. Skaardal, 144; 6. Ole Christian Furuseth, Norway, 136; 7. Guenther Mader, Austria, 117; 8. Paul Accola, Switzerland, 94; 9. Lasse Kjus, Norway, 92; 10. Mahrer, Switzerland, 81.

Women's World Cup

Top finishers in Friday's downhill at Vail, Colorado: 1. Sabine Ginther, Austria, 1:42.60; 2. Lucie LaRoche, Canada, 1:43.06; 3. Chantal Bournissen, Switzerland, 1:43.24; 4. Kristin Krone, U.S., 1:43.90; 5. Megan Gerety, U.S., 1:43.99; 6. Regine Cavagnoud, France, 1:44.06; 7. Heidi Zurbriggen, Switzerland, 1:44.10; 8. Miriam Vogt, Germany, 1:44.21; 9. (tie) Svetlana Gladishiva, Soviet Union, and Veronika Wallinger, Austria, 1:44.25.

Top finishers in Saturday's downhill at Vail: 1. Bournissen, 1:42.89; 2. Anja Haas, Austria, 1:43.09; 3. Ginther, 1:43.22; 4. Edith Thys, U.S., 1:43.33; 5. Wallinger, 1:43.54; 6. Gladishiva, 1:43.54; 7. Cavagnoud, 1:43.68; 8. LaRoche, 1:43.70; 9. Krista Schmidinger, U.S., 1:43.86; 10. Hilary Lindh, U.S., 1:44.02.

Final downhill standings: 1. Bournissen, 140 points; 2. Ginther, 122; 3. Petra Kronberger, Austria, 90; 4. Carole Merle, France, 76; 5. Wallinger, 74; 6. Katrin Gutensohn-Knopf, Germany, 72; 7. Anja Haas, Austria, 70; 8. Warwara Zelenskaia, Soviet Union, 68; 9. Kerrin Lee-Gartner, Canada, 60; 10. LaRoche, 49.

Overall standings: 1. x-Kronberger, 293 points; 2. Ginther, 189; 3. Bournissen, 181; 4. Merle, 176; 5. Vreni Schneider, Switzerland, 132; 6. Wachter, 118; 7. Pernilla Wiberg, Sweden, 94; 8. Michaela Gerg, Germany, 92; 9. Gutensohn-Knopf, 87; 10. Haas, 86.

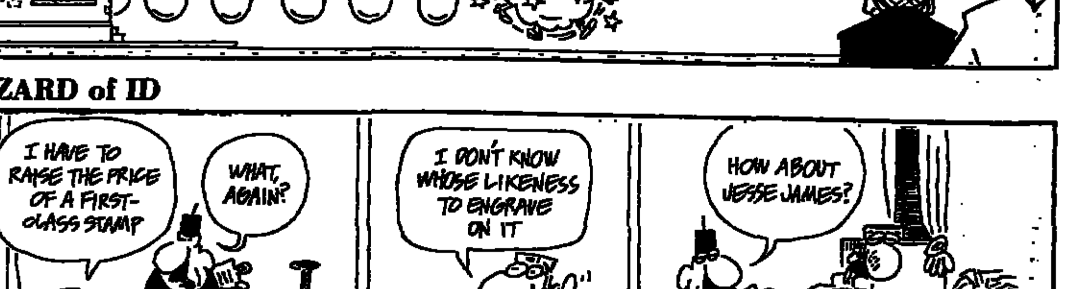
x-clinched title

DENNIS THE MENACE

"DID YOU HEAR SOMEONE SAY 'HEY, STUPID!'?"

PEANUTS

ANDY CAPP



BLONDIE

WIZARD of ID

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

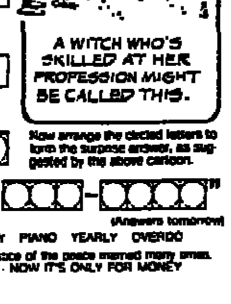
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

CROFE

KOPJE

THROXE

APTECK



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: [ ] "[ ][ ][ ]-[ ][ ][ ][ ]"

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: MONEY PIANO YEARLY OVERDO
Answer: The justice of the peace married many times, but — NOW IT'S ONLY FOR MONEY

BEETLE BAILEY

REX MORGAN

DOONESBURY

GARFIELD

TO OUR READERS IN BERLIN

You can now receive the IHT hand delivered to your home or office every morning on the day of publication. Contact our Frankfurt office today. Phone: (069) 69 48 92 Fax: (069) 69 48 94

مكتبة من الاصل

MONDAY SPORTS

Only 16: St. John's, Ohio State, North Carolina in Regional Semifinals

Texas and Georgia Tech Are Eliminated

The Associated Press

St. John's ended four years of frustration in the National Collegiate Athletic Association tournament on Sunday, using its patient offense and pinpoint shooting to wear down Texas, 84-76, in the Midwest Regional.

The Redmen advanced to the regional semifinals in Pontiac, Michigan, where they will meet top-seeded Ohio State on Friday. The Buckeyes defeated Georgia Tech, 65-61, in the other game Sunday in Dayton, Ohio.

In its previous four NCAA tournament appearances since 1986, St. John's had failed to make it past the first two rounds. The Redmen broke the slump with a game that showcased their patient, half-court offense.

Texas tried tight man-to-man coverage, half-court traps, even an uncharacteristic full-court press. Nothing worked against the Redmen, who overwhelmed the Longhorns with their balance and 61 percent shooting from the field.

MIDWEST REGIONAL

Five St. John's players scored in double figures, led by Billy Singleton with 21.

In Ohio State's victory, Perry Carter had 19 points and 18 rebounds and the Buckeyes held off a late charge by Georgia Tech. Jim Jackson scored 16 points for the Buckeyes, three on foul shots in the final 17.4 seconds.

The Buckeyes had shot poorly from the free throw line in their first two NCAA tournament games, but they made seven of their last eight on Sunday. For the game, however, the Buckeyes were only 15 of 27 from the foul line.

Kenny Anderson had 25 points and six rebounds for Georgia Tech, but made only 8 of 28 shots from the field.

Ohio State led by 55-45 after a driving layup by Mark Baker with 9:08 remaining. But the Buckeyes scored only three points over the next 8½ minutes.

Six straight points by Anderson brought Georgia Tech to within 57-53 with 5:14 left, and Jon Barry's layup with 3:38 remaining cut the lead to two.

Anderson made the first of two foul shots with 32.4 seconds to go and it was 58-56. But he missed the second free throw and Georgia Tech fouled Ohio State's Jamaal Brown, whose two free throws made it 60-56.

After Barry's driving layup with 19 seconds left made it 60-58, Jackson was fouled on the inbounds pass and sank both free throws. And after Anderson missed a shot, Carter sank two more foul shots to ensure victory.

Ohio State had advanced by defeating Towson State, 97-86, on Friday night as Jackson scored 24 points and contributed eight rebounds and five assists. Anderson's 31 points, five assists and four rebounds had led Georgia Tech to an 87-70 victory over DePaul.

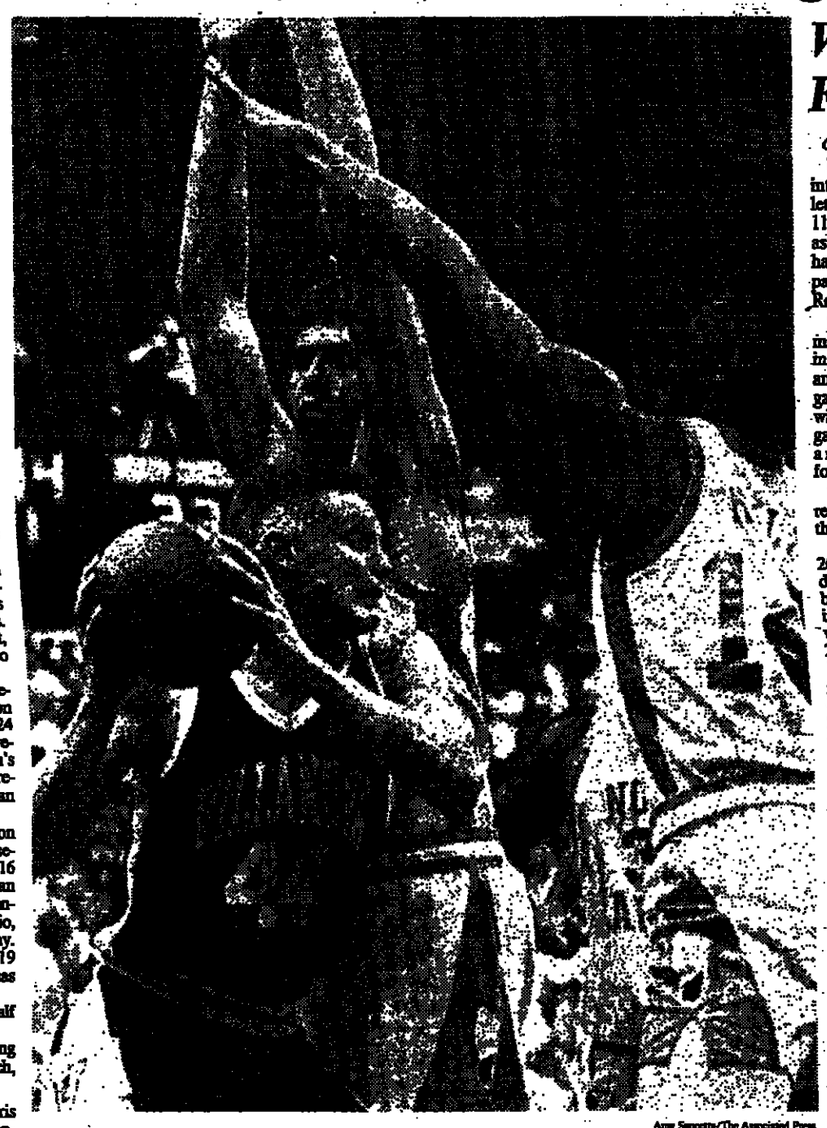
In Midwest Regional games on Saturday in Minneapolis, Duke secured an appearance in the final 16 for the sixth straight year with an 85-70 victory over Iowa and Connecticut eliminated Xavier of Ohio, 66-50. The winners will meet Friday.

Christian Laettner scored 19 points for the Blue Devils, Thomas Hill 17 and Grant Hill 14.

The Hawkeyes made 16 first-half turnovers.

"That was the story of us getting so far behind," said Iowa's coach, Tom Davis.

In the Huskies' victory, Chris Smith scored 20 points and Connecticut held Xavier to 34.5 percent shooting.



Amy Sancetta/The Associated Press

Aaron Bain of Villanova, looking for room to pass, but finding very little under pressure from Eric Montross and Derrik Phelps, right, of North Carolina. The Tar Heels won the East game, 84-69.

Villanova Can't Come Back From 11-0 First-Half Blitz

Compiled by Our Staff From Press Dispatches

North Carolina powered its way into the National Collegiate Athletic Tournament's final 16 for the 11th consecutive season on Sunday as George Lynch led an 11-0 first-half run that carried the Tar Heels past Villanova, 84-69, in the East Regional in Syracuse, New York.

The top-seeded Tar Heels helped maintain some semblance of order in the regional, in which the 12th and 13th seeds won first-round games. As a result, North Carolina will next meet the Eastern Michigan-Penn State winner on Friday in a regional semifinal in East Rutherford, New Jersey.

The Tar Heels have failed to reach the national semifinals for the past eight tournaments.

Sunday, Villanova was within 26-25 on a jumper by Greg Woodard with 6:19 left in the first half, but the Tar Heels, with Lynch scoring five of his team-high 19 points, went on their 11-0 run over the next 2:52 to take control.

Lance Miller broke the drought for Villanova with two free throws with 3:27 left, but Hubert Davis's 3-pointer gave the Tar Heels a 13-point lead with 3:03 left. North Carolina led by 44-32 at halftime.

Villanova made several runs in the second half, but never seriously challenged.

The Wildcats got within 66-59 as reserve point guard Lloyd Mumford made two 3-pointers. But Lynch led a 7-0 burst with four points and the Tar Heels were quickly back in command.

Davis scored 18 points and Rick Fox had 14 and 8 assists for the Tar Heels. Lynch contributed 10 rebounds.

Miller led the Wildcats with 17 points and Woodard had 15.

North Carolina, playing in its 17th consecutive tournament, had advanced with a 101-66 blowout of 16th seed Northeastern on Friday night. Villanova had ousted Princeton, 50-48, in a game with 12 lead changes, the last on sophomore guard Lance Miller's driving layup with two seconds remaining that gave Villanova the victory.

Saturday, in regional games in College Park, Maryland, in suburban Washington, Temple beat

EAST REGIONAL

Richmond, 77-64; and Oklahoma State made it to the tournament's third round for the first time in 33 years with a 73-64 victory over North Carolina State.

Mark Macon scored 20 points in Temple's victory over Richmond, which was coming off an upset of second-seeded Syracuse. Temple frustrated Richmond inside as it made the round of 16 for the second time in four seasons.

Richmond, which made 12 of a school-record 28 3-point attempts, used a 23-14 run to close to 59-57 on Terry Connolly's layup with 7:33 left. But the Spiders went 4:59 until their next field goal and missed four 3-pointers in the process, allowing Temple to stretch its advantage to 66-57 with 2:49 left.

Oklahoma State used a 19-0 run and Byron Houston's 24 points to get past the Wolfpack.

Sean Sutton scored 14 points and John Potter had 13 for the Cowboys, who clinched the victory by making 15 of 16 free throws in the final three minutes. Coach Eddie Sutton, Sean's father, was a senior guard for Oklahoma State the last time the Cowboys got to the third round, in 1958.

The Cowboys had a 14-point lead cut to two in the closing minutes, but held off North Carolina State with their free-throw shooting.

Rodney Monroe led the Wolfpack with 19 points, but missed seven of eight second-half shots.

Against Richmond, Temple's match-up zone was effective in preventing the Spiders from moving the ball inside. Richmond's two alternating centers got three rebounds and one point. *(AP, UPI)*

After 2 Overtimes, Utah Ousts Michigan State

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Walter Watts scored five points in the second overtime Sunday, including a dunk that gave Utah the lead and a free throw that sealed the outcome, to lead the Utes into the National Collegiate Athletic

WEST REGIONAL

Association West Regional semifinals with an 85-84 victory over Michigan State in Tucson, Arizona.

Josh Grant scored 29 points and Jimmy Soto 16, including 7 after the end of regulation, as Utah reached the final 16 for the first time since 1983. Watts finished with 14 points for the Utes.

With the score 79-79, Watts came open underneath for a two-handed slam with 1:34 left that put the Utes ahead for good. Soto made two free throws with 53 seconds left to give Utah an 83-79 lead, but Mike Peplowski came back with a dunk to bring Michigan State back within two.

Utah's Craig Rydalch hit a free throw with 29.1 seconds left, then both Jon Zulauf and Andy Penick missed shots on Michigan State's next possession. Watts grabbed the rebound of Penick's shot, then sank one of two free throws with 10.3 seconds left to make Steve Smith's last-second 3-pointer meaningless.

Smith led Michigan State with 28 points, including 10 after the end of regulation.

Utah had advanced by rallying from a seven-point halftime deficit to beat South Alabama, 82-72, on Friday. Michigan State held off the upset bid of Wisconsin-Green Bay when Smith's jump shot just before the buzzer won the game, 60-58.

Saturday in Salt Lake City, Arizona's trio of big men outmuscled 7-foot, 6-inch (2.29-meter) Shawn Bradley of Brigham Young and pushed the Cougars out of the tournament. With their 76-61 victory, the Wildcats advanced to the regional semifinals on Thursday in Seattle. In that game they will face Seton Hall, an 81-69 winner over Creighton.

In first-round West Regional games, played in Tucson, Georgetown got 23 points from Alonzo Mourning in a 70-60 victory over Vanderbilt that put the Hoyas into a Sunday night matchup with top-ranked Nevada-Las Vegas. The Runnin' Rebels won their 42d straight game on Friday, overwhelming Montana, 99-65. However, center George Ackles sprained his left foot in that game.

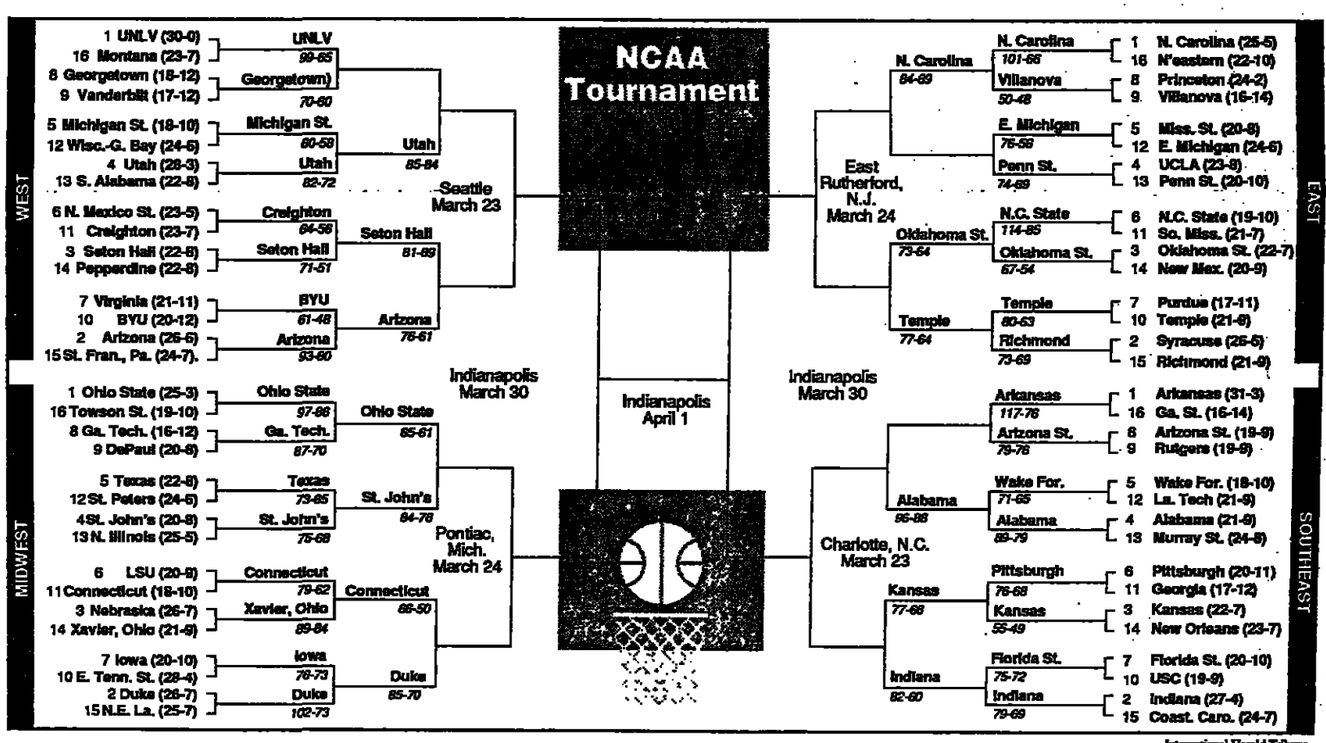
Bradley, who dominated Virginia in a first-round game with a tournament record 10 blocked shots, was controlled by Arizona's Brian Williams, Sean Rooks and Ed Stokes before fouling out with 5:39 remaining and Arizona ahead by 13 points.

Williams scored 13 of his 24 points during a 21-6 second half surge as Arizona powered the ball inside to erase a 36-35 BYU lead and pull away.

Bradley, a freshman, blocked only two shots against Arizona before fouling out with 10 points and nine rebounds.

Williams said it was not the first time he has faced someone of Bradley's height. "I used to practice with Manute Bol and I had a chance to dunk on him a few times," Williams said, referring to the NBA player who is also 7-6.

Against Creighton, Seton Hall opened a 27-point lead before the Bluejays closed the gap. The Pirates trailed by 32-31 at halftime, but scored the first seven points of the second half and never were behind again. *(UPI, AP)*



International Herald Tribune

Alabama Takes Charge Of Wake Forest, 96-88

The Associated Press

Melvin Cheatum, Gary Waites and Latrell Sprewell each scored 21 points on Sunday to power Alabama to a 96-88 victory over Wake Forest in the second round of the National Collegiate Athletic Association Southeast Regional.

Alabama will meet the Arkansas-Arizona State winner on Thursday in the regional semifinals in Charlotte, North Carolina.

Waites scored 19 points in the first half, including five 3-point baskets, as Alabama took a 48-45 lead. Then Sprewell and Cheatum took over in the second half in Atlanta.

Sprewell scored 16 in the second half, including six straight free throws in the final 1:30. Cheatum scored 13.

Chris King scored 29 points for Wake Forest, which was making its first NCAA appearance since 1984.

Alabama built its biggest lead, 61-51, on a free throw by James Robinson before Wake Forest rallied to cut it to 76-73 with 6:23 remaining. But Waites then made a jumper and fed Robinson for a layup to give the Crimson Tide breathing room at 80-73. Wake Forest never got closer than five points the rest of the way.

Alabama had advanced with an 89-79 victory over Murray State on Friday, with Cheatum scoring 23. Wake Forest had built a 10-point lead midway through the second half en route to a 71-65 first-round victory over Louisiana Tech.

In regional games on Saturday in Lexington, Kentucky, Terry Brown scored 22 points Saturday, six on a pair of important three-pointers early in the second half, as the Jayhawks beat Pittsburgh, 77-66. Later, Indiana routed Florida State, 82-60, after trailing by six at halftime.

The Jayhawks spent much of last season ranked No. 1 and entered the NCAA tournament as the No. 2 seed in the East. They were upset by UCLA in the second round.

Coach Roy Williams said the Jayhawks were under great pressure a year ago and tried too hard

SOUTHEAST REGIONAL

to meet others' expectations. "For the most part, this team cares about what I think and what the coaching staff thinks," he said.

Kansas came on strong in the second half, giving up up only three 3-pointers after Pitt had made seven before intermission. The Jayhawks outrebounded the Panthers by 10.

Brown also made a turnaround. He had scored only two points in Thursday's victory over New Orleans, then missed six straight shots after sinking an opening 3-pointer against Pitt.

But after Pitt took its second lead of the game, 37-36, early in the second half, Brown got made consecutive 3-pointers to give the Jayhawks a 42-37 lead, and Kansas never trailed after that.

In the Hoosiers' victory, the 3-point shooting of Calbert Cheaney and Pat Graham sparked a 21-2 Indiana surge in the first nine minutes of the second half.

During its run, Indiana made seven of 10 shots, including four 3-pointers. Indiana had averaged just three 3-pointers per game this season, but made seven of 13 Saturday.

SIDELINES

Olazábal Easily Wins Catalan Open

TARRAGONA, Spain (AP) — José Maria Olazábal of Spain recovered from a shaky front nine Sunday to shoot a 1-over-par 73 and win the Catalan Open by six strokes.

Olazábal, who began the round with a seven-shot lead, finished at 17-under-par 271 in winning his first tournament this year as strong winds swept the new 7,050-yard (6,442-meter) Bonmont course after three relatively calm days.

David Feherty of Northern Ireland, who got within three shots of Olazábal, finished second at 72-277. Another shot back was England's Mike McLean, after a 73, while Steven Richardson of England and Eduardo Romero of Argentina tied for fourth at 279.

Gómez Out Quickly at International

KEY BISCAYNE, Florida (Combined Dispatches) — Andrés Gómez became the first top-seeded player to be eliminated in the International Players Championship when the eight-seeded Ecuadoran lost to Spain's Tomas Carbonell, 6-4, 2-6, 6-4, in the second round.

On the women's side, new world No. 1 Monica Seles and former No. 1 Steffi Graf both won in straight sets Saturday, while the top-ranked men's player, Stefan Edberg, was equally impressive in his opening match.

Sixth-seeded Goran Ivanisevic withdrew from the tournament Friday after breaking a finger in practice. *(AFP, AP)*

Two World Swim Marks Set in Bonn

BONN (AP) — Two world records were set at an international swim meet this weekend, by Canada's Mark Tewksbury in the 100-meter backstroke and by Josef Hladky of Germany in the 100-meter medley.

Tewksbury's world record on Saturday was the first recognized on short, 25-meter lanes. He was timed in 52.71 seconds, bettering his world best of 52.89 set a month ago. Hladky swam the 100-meter medley in 54.66, which will also go down as a world record for a short course.

Previously, the world swimming association, FINA, referred to short lane times as world bests rather than world records.

For the Record

Twenty-three soccer fans and policemen were injured, police reported Sunday, in a 10-hour disturbance during and after a match between Hansa Rostock and visiting FC Berlin. It was one of several instances of soccer violence reported in Germany this weekend. *(UPI)*

Gianfranco Rosi of Italy retained his IBF super-welterweight crown by outpointing Ron Amundsen of the United States in a 12-round bout Saturday night in Saint Vincent, Italy. *(Reuters)*

Moon Sung Kil of South Korea retained his WBC super-flyweight title when the referee stopped the fight against Nana Yaw Konadu of Ghana in the fourth round Saturday night in Zaragoza, Spain. *(Reuters)*

A U.S. District Court judge in Albany, New York, has dismissed the $10 million breach of contract lawsuit filed against boxer Mike Tyson by his former trainer, Kevin Rooney. *(AP)*

Wasmeier Wins Final Super-G, Tomba Loses Tiff

The Associated Press

LAKE LOUISE, Alberta — Germany's Markus Wasmeier won his first World Cup race in three years on Sunday, but the victory was overshadowed by a controversy involving Italian Alberto Tomba.

Tomba had his chairlift privileges revoked and was unable to compete.

Overall points leader Marc Girardelli of Luxembourg withdrew from the super-giant slalom race, the finale of the season, in protest.

John Worrall, manager of the Lake Louise ski resort, said he pulled Tomba's chairlift pass after the skier barged into a lift lineup Saturday, knocked over a skier and swung his poles at a female lift operator.

Worrall said when he confronted Tomba after the lift lineup incident, he allegedly became abusive, swore and had to be restrained by Royal Canadian Mounted Police officers. "He was a boor," Worrall said.

Worrall said he would have allowed Tomba on the lift if he had offered a public apology.

"What happened between Tomba and the lift man is something for the court," Girardelli said. "It is impossible that he is blocked for the race. That shouldn't be allowed. If he is not able to ski, I don't ski it either."

More controversy ensued when it was discovered that the suit worn by second-place finisher Patrick Holzer of Italy didn't carry a seal showing it had met International Ski Federation approval.

Federation officials took the suit for tests and said that they will announce within the next few days whether Holzer's result will stand up.

In the almost forgotten race, Switzerland's Franz Heinzer finished 30th but still clinched the World Cup title in the super-G.

Wasmeier was timed in one minute, 28.75 seconds, followed by Holzer in 1:29.09 and Austrian Stefan Eberharter in 1:29.27.

In the men's downhill finale on Saturday in Lake Louise, Heinzer of Switzerland was the winner, a day after clinching his first World Cup overall title.

Heinzer, 28, became the first skier since Austrian Franz Klammer to win the World Cup downhill title plus the downhill gold medals at the world championships in one season. Klammer accomplished the feat in 1976.

■ Downhill to Bournissen

Vreni Schneider beat Norwegian Julie Lunde Hansen by 38-hundredths of a second in a women's World Cup giant slalom on Sunday, giving Switzerland its second title in two days, The Associated Press reported from Vail, Colorado.

With one giant-slalom race remaining, Schneider has 105 points to runner-up Anita Wachter's 70.

Saturday, Chantal Bournissen of Switzerland won the season's downhill title, taking her second downhill race of the season with an aggressive run that took her briefly off the course near the finish.

Bournissen, who came into the season's final downhill with an eight-point lead over Austria's Sabine Ginther in the downhill standings, was timed in 1:42.89. Austrian Anja Haas finished second in 1:43.09 and Ginther placed third in 1:43.22.

American Edith Thys was fourth, her best finish in a World Cup downhill.

Bournissen made up for a third-place result in Friday's downhill. Ginther won the race Friday and teammate Petra Kronberger, who did not compete, clinched her second straight World Cup overall title.

Indy Racers a Crash Hit in Australia

The Associated Press

SURFERS PARADISE, Australia — John Andretti stayed out of trouble while his rivals found plenty of it Sunday and won the Gold Coast Indy as the CART auto racing series made a crash-filled debut in Australia.

Andretti, the nephew of veteran Formula One and Indy-car star Mario Andretti, got his first Indy car victory and gave Jim Hall's new Pennzoil-Chevrolet team a triumph in the season-opening race after leader Rick Mears overshot a turn only four laps from the finish.

A spectacular earlier crash took out contenders Al Unser Jr., the defending CART champion, Eddie Cheever and Mario Andretti, all of whom were uninjured.

"We got pretty lucky," John Andretti said. "I stayed out of trouble and kept the brakes. It was meant to be our race and it turned out that way."

Pole-starter Michael Andretti, Mario's oldest son, lost the lead 11 laps from the end and later wound up in a tire wall after his brakes failed.

John Andretti was making his 39th Indy-car start. His best previous finish was fifth last year at both Cleveland and Vancouver.

Mears appeared to have victory well in hand with a 4.97-second lead on lap 61 of the 65-lap, 181.545-mile (290.472-kilometer) race.

But on his next trip around the 2.793-mile (4.469-kilometer), 12-turn street circuit Mears came up fast on the lapped cars of Randy Lewis and Dean Hall, and was able to slip around both, but drove too deep into the turn and wound up sliding down a runoff road.

"I just got in too deep and locked it up," Mears said.

Mears backed up his new Penske-Chevrolet and took off in pursuit of Andretti and second-placed Bobby Rahal, but could not overhaul them.

Andretti's Chevrolet-powered Lola finished 12.70 seconds ahead of Rahal's Lola-Chevrolet.

Danny Sullivan, making his first start in an Alfa Romeo-powered Lola, was fourth, followed by Scott Pruett in a Truesports-Judd.

The race was held in defiance of FISA, the international governing body of motor sport. FISA objects to CART's expansion outside North America, which it feels poses a threat to its own Formula One series.

An estimated 60,000 people turned out to watch the racing on the beachfront temporary road circuit 50 miles south of Brisbane.

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Peaks Are Lofty in Paris Ready-to-Wear

By Suzy Menkes
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The French fall shows have scaled vertiginous heights of creativity, leaving the fashion pros dizzy. The twin peaks of the ready-to-wear weekend were Jean-Paul Gaultier and Christian Lacroix, one at the summit of louche and streetwise, the other of couture chic. Way up there too — but on a personal plateau this season — was Claude Montana in his glacial world. The air has been rarefied for the rest.

PARIS FASHION

The fashion news is that Béatrice Bongibault, spectacularly fired by Dior, is to join Valentino in April, that the A-line silhouette is back, that there is a sunburst of color, and that feathers replace fur. Designers are also flirting with longer hemlines, using slits, stretch or transparency to help legs take the veil.

Where then to begin? With Gaultier's graphic re-creation of the world of Toulouse-Lautrec, all vermilion and paintbox-yellow stripes, La Goulue hairstyles and a curvy Belle Epoque silhouette? Or Lacroix's talent for hurling color, pattern, shapes, fabrics, *ideas* at a fashion canvas until a calm, elegant image emerges?

Gaultier's presentation was sensational. The show, in a circus ring, climaxed with Jean-Paul himself doing the cancan to rhythmic applause. Other mad moments had skaters waltzing on synthetic ice and a model mummified in a houndstooth check bodysuit as a spoof of Paris chic.

Yet these were the classiest and most luxurious clothes Gaultier has ever made. Coats, new day dresses, and jackets often fell in handkerchief points at the side. Skirts were also asymmetric, with fringed scarf hemlines that dipped and soared and wiped out any need to fuss about hemlines.

From the Lautrec posters, Gaultier came up with lace-up ankle boots, the vivid fiery colors that were powerful in stretch stripes or blanket plaids, and for feather necklets — in flame red or parrakeet green. The period also produced Gaultier's most brilliant new fashion conception, which will be winner in the junior market: a 1990s version of the gaiter, that took narrow pants on down over the shoe.

Lacroix's 133-piece show was an embarassment of riches — the confusion of an artist's studio, where the completed works sing out and even unfinished canvases have bold stokes of genius or delicate brushwork. Lacroix can now refine his look down to the sweet calm of a shimmering satin marron-glacé suit or a black silk dress pieced together (by his own atelier) to shiver across the contours of the body. The buyers all pronounced it his most saleable collection.

Yet he gave full rein to his wild creativity, with graphic black and white prints of hands on stretch velvet snuggled under coal black Mongolian lamb, with kaleidoscopic mixes of brocade and a very few dense carpet embroideries. The same ideas would come trotting out quietly as just a gold arabsque on pastel fully fashioned cashmere sweaters or a tapestry coat shrugged on over something plain.

The strongest stories in this enormous show were the opening reversible coats in plain strong colors, mostly in Lacroix's signature trapeze. New (and sure to be much-copied) was a *mid*-calf shirttail coat, one of several fresh, young, long looks, that included ballet-length evening skirts in wafting chiffon under small-shouldered jackets.

The same silhouette came by day with A-line skirts that looked exactly right. Both suits, and newer dresses with jackets came in wonderfully inventive fabrics, including painterly splashes, rich night-for-day brocades, some even with a jewel embedded at the centre of each flower. As always with Lacroix, the accessories, from flat pumps in a stained glass window panes of color to jaunty oh-so-French berets were original, inventive, another example of his exceptional talent — and could have made a collection on their own.

Claude Montana wants, *à tout prix*, to take up the white ankle boots and silver metal mesh of those great 1960s modernists André Courrèges and Paco Rabanne. The price he is paying is too high. For although Montana showed the most powerful and perfect coats we are likely to see this Paris season — laser sharp, precise, sumptuous in turquoise, crocus yellow and mauve — for the first time his collection seemed to be looking back. Here was an A-line leather tunic that saluted Pierre Cardin's space age in the 1960s. There was a hipster skirt, skinny sweater and silver accessories. Here was top-stitching on yet more leather, patent belts low-slung and a silver studded shift.

Montana is one of fashion's driving forces for the 1990s. His brief A-line silhouette with asymmetric hemlines, cut on clean lines, always with matching hose and high-vamped boot-shoes, is much copied on other runways. Only because he has set himself such a high standard both in his own ready-to-wear line and for couture for Lanvin, did his collection seem to be marking time this season. After his show, Michel Pietrini, head of Lanvin, categorically denied stories that Montana has signed to do the Lanvin ready-to-wear. The house would be fortunate indeed to get such a towering talent.

The gods must be with Romeo Gigli, for his collection celebrating nature and ecology received a shower from the heavens to make the grass grow. It failed to dampen the spirits of the fashion crowd, who sat in a sodden plastic tent to cheer on the designer's collection of tree-bark fabrics, prehistoric animal patterns and leafy collars celebrating women as graceful flowers. Gigli had not changed his signature long-stemmed silhouette, but he had refined it, and slender evening dresses, transparently draped on the bodice were something new. If his coats look too much like works of art — well, there is a place for fine art in a fashion world.

Issey Miyake has learned how to translate his creative fabrics and origami cutting skills into sporty clothes in easy shapes that play games with fabric, mixing spots and stripes, or using pleats in a shadow play of gray, like clouds scudding across the sky. Rainwear is one of his strengths, and among the bold shapes this season was one that shook out of a fold-up bag. Miyake also turned one square of silk into a series of jackets that have his famous East-meets-West fashion spirit.

Mosse/Thomas

Montana's laser-sharp tailored coat, left, and Lacroix's graphic patterned tunic and skirt.

LANGUAGE

Routing Out Claims of Withdrawal

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — The lingo of war provided this column with a target-rich environment; now for the mopping up.

"He is not *withdrawing*," George Bush said of a statement by Saddam Hussein soon after the ground war (a retronym) began. "His defeated forces are *retreating*. He is trying to claim victory in the midst of a *rout*."

In previous usage, *withdrawal* had been a euphemism for *retreat*, along with *retrograde movement, pullback, pullout, adjustment of front, declination of engagement* and *redeployment*. General George B. McClellan even brazened it out with *change of base*.

In this case, however, the president wanted to narrow the definition of *withdrawal* to "voluntary evacuation of troops." In his meaning, *retreat* meant "fighting while running away," while *withdrawal* — the centerpiece of a dozen United Nations resolutions — had been available to the Iraqis as the requirement for a cease-fire.

Saddam Hussein caught that nuance and, after his troops were in full retreat from Kuwait, announced their *withdrawal* as if it were a voluntary act, or at least one that met UN standards. But Bush was not about to let him get away with appearing to have complied voluntarily or even honorably.

Was this an attempt to *humiliate* an enemy? (The root of that verb is the Latin *humus*, "earth," and an early meaning was "to pound into the earth," which can happen in a ground war.) I think not. The pretense of leaving on his own accord put up by Saddam Hussein invited clarification; hence, the United States president's careful new distinction between *withdrawal* and *retreat*. The first is done peacefully, the result of negotiation; the second is done as the direct result of military pressure. That's how new senses are given old words.

"Bush Relaxes Effort to Abase Saddam" was a subsequent Washington Post headline, after the president declared Kuwait liberated and suspended offensive combat operations (a rare pre-cease-fire, showing the extent of the distrust of the enemy).

That was a literate headline-writer at work (one who had no room for *humiliate*); *abase* is from the Old French *abaissier*, "to bring lower," and can be heard today in French in the cry *à bas Saddam*, "down with Saddam." Though not as strong as *humiliate*, it is a more forceful transitive verb than *dishonor*; another synonym, *defame*, is directed more to the reputation than to the person, and *belittle* and *demean* are much weaker.

Before we leave this war, do we agree on what historians are to call it? Some support exists for the "Six-Week War," a play on the 1967 "Six-Day War," but that assumes the war began on Jan. 16, 1991, and not on Aug. 2, 1990, when Iraq attacked Kuwait.

Foot soldiers may call it the "Hundred-Hour War," since that was the exact length of time chosen by the president for the ground war, but that derogates the contribution made in softening up enemy forces from the air. (Everybody who remembers "A Thousand Days" by Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr. will race for "A Hundred Hours"; we'll see which publisher wins.)

Here is a plaintive communication from Colin W. Getz of Tequesta, Florida: "My first name has been made prominent by General Colin Powell, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The media are pronouncing the name KOH-lin. You may think there is not much difference as to whether the name is pronounced KOH-lin or KAH-lin.

"The problem arises," Getz continues, "when you are a young boy and people mistakenly call you KOH-lin. Fun-loving kids then ask you if you were named after a bowel *(colon)* or other idiots ask you if you are going to name your son Semi-Colin."

A *colin*, in pastoral verse, denotes a shepherd, based on the poet Edmund Spenser's use of the word in the 16th century. According to Eric Partridge's "Name Into Word," the French name *Colin* is a diminutive of *Col*, itself a shortening of *Nicolas* or *Nicholas*. (It is unrelated to *Colleen*, from the Irish word for "girl.")

The preferred English pronunciation, says Random House II, is KAH-lin, with the preferred German pronunciation KOH-lin. The British are firm about it: "Why are you chaps calling KAH-lin KOH-lin?" asks Sir Basil Feldman, the Conservative Party stalwart, on the phone from London.

"My parents named me KAH-lin," the general told an interviewer. "My parents were British subjects and they knew how the name should be pronounced."

But that was not what the other kids called him: "When I was a young boy, there was a famous American war hero at the beginning of World War II by the name of KOH-lin Kelly — I think that is an Irish pronunciation. I am not entirely sure — but my friends in the street, hearing that he had pronounced his name KOH-lin, started calling me KOH-lin." He is comfortable with both pronunciations, but prefers KOH-lin, "much to the regret of my British friends who consider us a bunch of ignorant Americans for mispronouncing the name."

Colin P. Kelly Jr. became a U.S. war hero when his plane was shot down after he bombed a Japanese battleship. In posthumously awarding him the Medal of Honor, President Franklin Roosevelt wrote a letter to a future president to ask that the hero's infant son, Colin P. Kelly 3d, receive an appointment to West Point when he came of age.

"The young man did grow up, did want to go to West Point," Powell recounted, "went to West Point and into the Army. He served in Vietnam as an armor officer, came back from Vietnam and went into the chaplaincy and became an Episcopal priest. I met him about nine years ago when he was a lieutenant colonel and I was a brigadier general, and I said, 'What's your name?' He said, 'KOH-lin Kelly.' And I said, 'Thank God, you have been mispronouncing your name all your life just as I have.'"

Colon comes from two Greek roots with the same spelling. One has an accent mark over the first *o*; it means "part, limb," and has evolved into the punctuation mark (one dot over the other) that decisively separates two parts of a sentence. The root without the accent means "food, meat"; (no, that's a semicolon) it has come to mean this: (there we go) the large intestine or bowel, a hoselike muscular organ where food is digested.

Which brings us back to the letter of Colin Getz: "My reason for writing this is that many people, proud of the prominence of General Powell, may be moved to name their son Colin. My advice to them is: *don't*."

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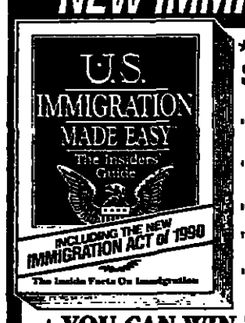

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